PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,448.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M.				
27th June	ORIENTAL	5784	BRITANNIA	6526
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9505
15th "	PERSIA	7931		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MARMORA	10509		
6th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. 1908.
SERA	5,338	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Allard	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. "
SERA	5,338	Schmitz	24th Dec "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	11th Sept. "

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for
BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
P. BALDUINO	4,360	Magazzini	15th July 1908
S. RUBATTINO	4,360	Tuccono	15th Aug 1908.
G. BALDUINO	4,860	Magazzini	15th Sept 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 870; 2nd Class Rs. 625. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONIA	5,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1908.
CAPRI	5,000	D. Pedono	17th Aug 1908.
ISONIA	5,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 160, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 205.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars, apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.
No. 90, HORNBY ROAD.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 2nd July	9a.m.
DWARKA	1,695	Sun. 28th June	on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 29th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on booking to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 3rd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Macassar, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
26th June, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908
F. FERDINAND	6,046		1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,395	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Chiumak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
VORWAERTS	5900	B. Belmar	25th July 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 55, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN *via* ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* GOUVERNEUR	7400	Burmeister	29th June.
† REICHSTAG	2100	Jacobson	10th July.
PRAESIDENT	7400	Muhlleaner	20th July.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will call at Seychelles.
† Will carry also Cargo and Passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 15TH JUNE, 1908

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		3rd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	955	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	583	*1135	570	*930	429	809
Karachi	44	...	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 721, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
City of Calcutta	...		June 26	.....
City of Karachi	...		.....	June 27
Trafford Hall	...	June 23	July 20	...
City of Paris	...	July 13	...	July 29
City of Manchester	...	July 20	Aug. 8	Aug. 8
Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 24	.....
City of Calcutta	...	Aug. 22	.....	Sept. 11
City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26
Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 12	.....	Nov. 3
City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 7
City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 28
Merton Hall	...	Nov. 30	Dec 5	.....
City of Calcutta	...	Nov. 28	.....	Dec. 15
City of Karachi	...	Dec. 15 1908	.....	Jan. 5
Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Feb. 3

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In conjunction with the new splendid service of The EGYPTIAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD., First and Second Class Passages can now be booked from Bombay to London via Suez and Alexandria.

For full particulars, apply to
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS. Bombay

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No 497, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244 55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,595,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay		Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon	Batavia.	Yokohama
Colombo	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

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FOR INDIA

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

Rs. 985

Rs. 985

Rs. 985

Are Ideal pianos for the climate of India and are best for small bungalows and flats.

Rs. 985.

RIGHT PRICE
A grand piano at the price of a cottage.
RIGHT PIANO
From the Musician's point of view.
RIGHT TONE
And most sympathetic.
RIGHT PITCH
Always for singing or playing.
RIGHT TOUCH
No fatigue felt after hours of use.
RIGHT QUALITY
For durability and reliability.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

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W. H. THORNS & Co.,
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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, O. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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BATAVIA.	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ys 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

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Anjung-Hsien	Lioyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyuta	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dairy)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY. *Manager.*

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-3 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.
ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

AWFUL SUFFERING OF LITTLE BOY

Bad Sores Spread All Over His Head—Grew Worse Under Doctor's Care—Cuticura Effects Perfect Cure, Bringing Relief with First Set.

FATHER RECOMMENDS CUTICURA TO EVERY ONE

"When my little boy was about four years old (he is now about six and a half years) a spot appeared on the side of his face just under the ear. After a time it broke and spread further down. I took him to a doctor as soon as it appeared. He was under his orders for about three or four months when he was much worse. Seeing in a paper a Cuticura advertisement I went and got a complete set of the Cuticura Remedies, the Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Soap, and Cuticura Resolvent. I took him away from the doctors and gave him these Cuticura Remedies. I used two large bottles of Resolvent, five tablets of Cuticura Soap, and two or three tins of Cuticura Ointment. From the first bottle he began to mend and before he had finished the two he was wholly mended. About twelve months after he broke out again at the back of the neck and it spread all over the head. I had one large and two small bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, three tins of Cuticura Ointment, and four tablets of Cuticura Soap before I got it mended. I think it took me about three months each time. It is now about eighteen months since he was ill, and it has not broken out again, so I think he is all right now, thanks to Cuticura. I always recommend Cuticura wherever I can, and I will always have pleasure in answering any inquiries. R. Scarth, 25 Newport Rd., Middlesborough, York, June 24, 1906."

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT
For Sore Hands and Feet with Cuticura.

Soak the hands or feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Wear on the hands during the night old, loose gloves, and bandage the feet lightly in old soft cotton or linen.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; R.K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

DUNLOP TYRES

INDIAN MOTORISTS
when specifying Tyres will do well to remember
THE LONGEVITY OF BRITISH-MADE DUNLOPS.

"OVER 14,000 MILES."

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PREPARED IN OUR OWN FACTORY.
ASSORTED CASES OF THREE DOZEN.
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12 MIXED PICKLES. 6 PICALILLI 6 CAULIFLOWER
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PRICE PER CASE OF 3 DOZEN.
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No Charge for Packing, Placed Free on Rails, or Free Wharf, Bombay.
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FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "TRAFFORD HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Consignee's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Home Street, Bombay, 25th June, 1908.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED, from WEDNESDAY the 1st proximo, till Wednesday the 15th proximo both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 25TH JUNE, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between me and AHMED HAJI MAHOMED, in the business of Manufacturing Chunam, at Jaffrabad, has been DISSOLVED and that pursuant to the award dated the 23rd June, 1908, of Mr. HAJI NOOR MAHOMED KASSAM HAJI MITHA, J. P., who was appointed the sole arbitrator on the 10th June, 1908, I am the sole and absolute owner of all the said partnership property and that the said Ahmed Haji Mahomed has no share or interest therein. All persons are hereby warned against dealing with the said Ahmed Haji Mahomed in respect of the partnership property or any part thereof.—Dated the 25th June, 1908.

HAJI JOOSAB HAJI SARIFF
CHUNAMWALA,
Duncan Road.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Workshops of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, a HEAD MECHANIC, on Rs. 120 per month, and one ASSISTANT MECHANIC, on Rs. 45 per month. Both appointments will be permanent and pensionable.

Those only need apply who have a thorough knowledge of repairing and adjusting Mathematical and Surveying instruments.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the Undersigned upto the 10th of July, 1908.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, PRESIDENCY DISTRICT, BOMBAY, 24TH JUNE, 1908.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS COMPANY will JOIN the BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, from the 1st July, 1908, and will accept business at Tariff Rates from that date.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1908 of OYER and Terminer, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June, 1908, at half past 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto: and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1908.

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

CECIL BOOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverend Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 20TH MAY, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
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MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
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NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Huntly Blend,
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When you ask for
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SEE THAT IT IS IN A
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A NEW SERIES OF
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Commenced in the
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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFICO Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being un doubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same, the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

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THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE IS LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste —suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 4/6 and 9/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE
of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
at Meher Mansion,
opposite the Cooperage ground near the Bandstand.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the residence of Miss E. Underwood, as above, her household furniture, consisting of rich drawingroom sofas, chairs, low chairs, velvet-lined folding chairs, corner shelves, Japanese cabinet, teapoys, side tables, dining table and chairs, sideboards, pedestals, cupboards, besides a collection of vases, pictures and wall ornaments, glassware, crockery, cutlery, and a full size double bellows camera with rectilinear lense.

The goods will be on view three days previous to Sale and catalogues can be obtained from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 26TH JUNE, 1908.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Thorburn House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Green's Restaurant, the valuable and artistic French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Roberts and others, such as dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboard and dinner waggon, marble-topped chippendale, pattern tables and teapoys, drawingroom fan, pattern suite of sofas and chairs, lined of flowered plush, cabinets, tiled topped teapoys, corner cabinets, English iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes presses, chest-of-drawers, roll topped office table, fancy curtains, Indian carpets, rich glassware and porcelainware, best platedware, China and Doulton flower vases and pedestals, sweet-toned brass framed grand cottage piano by Rose & Co., etc., the property of R. Creyk, Esqr., Manager, Messrs. John Roberts and Co., proceeded to England.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing-room sofas, and chairs, almyrahs, cup-boards, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, hat and book stand, Milliner's safe, English clock.

1 Mahogany square piano by Soundy & Co.
1 Elconized cottage piano by James and Son, London.
1 Partition with glass window and doors.
24 new iron bedsteads with spring mattress.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
The property of a European Gentleman, leaving Bombay:—
1 rubber-tyred victoria with bay waler mare 14-2 believed to be sound with harness.

Under instructions from the mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Connor Gerrard & Co., the mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1908, at 4-30 p.m., at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, in one lot the business of Messrs. Connor Gerrard & Co., Furniture Merchants, Cabinet Makers, etc., including therein, all the valuable furniture, such drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, sideboard, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, easy chairs, pieces of tapestry, ercksonnes full size billiard table, billiard accessories, stock-in-trade, plant and machinery lying in the shop, at Waterloo Mansions, and Factories at the corner of Meadow Street and Forbes Street, Fort, and the goodwill and the outstanding of the said firm of Messrs. Connor and Gerrard & Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the mortgagees, in possession at their Office in Fort, or to the undersigned and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 26TH JUNE, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Damage Waste Burnt Wood and Corrugated Iron Sheets, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co's., Apollo Mill, Delisle Road, Chichpogly, on account of the concerned—

A large quantity of Waste of different kinds damaged by fire and water.

Also

A quantity of burnt wood and corrugated iron sheets, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 26TH JUNE, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH JUNE, 1908.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stable and Church and above the Standard Boot Manufacturer (2nd floor), the very valuable and made to order household furniture by Beesbuer and others, rich glass and crockery ware, sideboard, cabinets, chiffonniers, one very sweet-toned upright walnut wood cottage piano (in excellent order), drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined Genco silk in 10 pieces, almyrahs, American panel seat, bentwood chairs, English mirror, jardinniers, hanging, and table lamps, carpets, iron and brass bedstead, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, Singapore double cane enamel chairs, perambulator, book-case, glass and crockeryware, rich platedware, fancy ornaments, writing tables, phonograph, fish cases, meat safe, carpet strips, marble table, pictures, linolium, hanging hammock, one Elswick bicycle, etc., etc.

The property of Captain H. S. Pilling and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay Arab, 14-3, 5 years, quiet in saddle and harness very fast and showy, perfectly sound.
The property of a Gentleman, going Home.
1 rubber-tyred phaeton, by Dykes and Co., Calcutta, with a bay waler gelding, 15 hands, about 8 years, good phaeton horse, has been regularly driven in above, believed sound and a set of harness.
1 dark bay C. B. mare 14-1 hands, 7 years goes well in saddle and harness, perfectly sound and a nice looking animal.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 10th proximo, at 4 p. m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the New Municipal Market, at Elphinstone Road, the right of occupancy of all the stalls in the said market including the right of collecting squatters' fees from the Fish area of the said market. Each stall be put up separately.

The highest bidder will be required to pay as deposit 3 months' rents of the stall in advance and Re. 1 for license fee.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 26TH JUNE, 1908.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,0000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND
Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab: Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed 1 or 1.2 per cent. per annum.
2. SAVINGS "ANE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum.
Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.
Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.
For further particulars please Apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
Sir J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons &

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor Line steamer Scindia 3,353 tons Captain W. Kelso sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Calcutta 4,785 tons Captain J. R. Rae will sail to-day for Hull and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Castello 2,338 tons, Captain H. Runtow will sail to-day for Hull via. Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3,436 tons, Captain W. H. Hood arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Newport with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Marocco, 2,476 tons, Captain J. Boxhall arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Feroozi, 2,005 tons Captain A. B. Watson arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, with a general cargo and 150 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Braunfels 3,558 tons, Captain C. Schmidt will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports with the same bottom cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday 24th June should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....Farewell ...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 25.

Asgard ....2712...Reumam ...TMorrison & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Bodree .....1489 London .....Shah S N Co of India
Braunfels ...3588 Schmehl.....W & A Grabam & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintoes & Co
Delta .....4780 Snow .....Shanghai ...S-7 P & O Co
Firooze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Garryvall.....2455McClure Stream 13-6 W & A G & Co
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lawada .....2124 Lane...Calcutta .....M M & Co
Monsoori ....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Morocco.....2476 Boxhall .....F M & Co
Nowrel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Oriental .....3065 Palmer ...Aden .....27-6 P & O Co
Shahalum ....1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Strathfillan ...2810 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Nasir ...2355 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shirala.....3400 Scott.....M M & Co
Thornbeck 2348 Shotton Calcutta... 24-6 Show W & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Cumming	3107	Williamson	...N F F		Muir & Co
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	Dunkirk	1-7	F M & Co
C & R Trafford Hall	3434	Hood	...N F K		Nixon & Co
D & E Chanda	...3951	Tice...	Antwerp	...3-7	M M & Co
F Kegoshima Maru	3372	Arasawa	Kobe	28-6	N Y Kaisha
G Hoscines	698	Gordin	.....Busreh	27-6	B & P S N Co
H Mohammadi	252	Primrose	Jedah	4-7	Bo & P S N Co
K Castello	...2309	Runton	...Hull	...	26-6 F Muir & Co
M Ras Bela	2407	Morris...	M'borough	5-7	W & A G & Co
N Ivydene	...2277	Yule	.....London	6-7	Bombay Co
O Gouverneur	2120	Barmeister	...Zbar...	29-6	A Strandes
F Marienfels	3560	Sandstedt	H'burg	2-7	W & A G & Co

H W V D

Dwarka 1659	Moxon	K'chi	26-6	M M & Co

H W P D

Mahanadi ...547	Ahmed	...M'goa	27-6	B & S N Co Ld
Bahadori.....829	Faleera	.....	.....N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati ...524	Mahomed	B'nager	27-6	Bo S N Co Ld

Offside M

Rydal Hall...2139	Jones	.....N F	10-7	K Nixon & Co

M W D D

Linga 943	McDiarmid...	K'chi	...30-6	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Cal'ta .. 4786	Rae	...L'pool	26-6	K N & Co
3 Nazagon 3279	Lowe	Calcutta...	27-6	M M & Co
4 Sandon Hall 3293	Main...	K'oki	25-6	K Nixon & Co
6 Ujina 3426	Brocq....	N F.....		M M & Co
8 Koerber ...3250	Fo'setti ...	Trieste.	1-7	A L S N Co
9 Clan Urquhart.3767	M'pherson	...	A'sway	27-6 FM&Co
10 & 11 Egypt...4178	Summers...	Lond...		P & O Co
16 Goalpara.....1358	Bishop ...	Busreh	29-6	M ... & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Trafford Hall s ...	Hood	Newport May 23
25	Morocco s	Boxhall	Hull May 23
	Firoozi s	Watson	Jedah May 13

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Silesia s	Radonocich...	Kobe &c
	Kola s	Moxon.....	Persian Gulf &c
	Nowshera s.....	Maude.....	Rangoon &c
	Nurani s	Clingan	Calcutta
	Borderer s	Black	Java
	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta
	Marmora s	Weston	Shanghai &c
	Dandolo s	Giacopello ...	Calcutta &c
	Scindia s.....	Kelso	Liverpool &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer City of Calcutta, Rae for Liverpool &c.
„ Castello, Runtow for Hull via Karachi.
„ Braunfels, Schmidt for Calcutta.

The Steamer Shirala, for Calcutta &c. began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE Anchor Line s.s. Britannia left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 23rd instant.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's s. s. Victoria arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 19th instant passed at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 24th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
20	Blake	Calcutta
21	Flamingo	Calcutta
21	Clan Macdougall	Liverpool
22	Teesta	Straits
22	Hymettus	Melbourne
23	Icria	Rangoon
23	Palamcotta	Negapatam

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Names.	From
21	Nairung	J M Thompson	Bombay
	Blythswood	L A McDonald	Bombay
	Schaarsfels	G Bathman	New York
	Bengala	D Macfadzen	Rangoon
	Umkuzi	R C Kessler	Durban

DEPARTURES.

22	Matiana	W A Fenemore	London
	Aparima	E Stott	London
	Garonn	G Fotjewijd	Java
	Duketis	W Gay	Cape
	Horizan	A Wood	Madras
	Kutsang	R O D Bradley	Hong Kong

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Colquhoun s—15 bales wool, M Bhundari; 24 bales wool, and goat hair, H. R. H. Oosman; 150 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 187 cwts dry ginger and 64 cwts turmeric, J Ramji.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—15 bales skins, P E Boyce and Sons; 64 casks condiments, Manockjee Poonjiajie and Sons; 22cwts fishmaws, H A Mahomed; 412 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 28 cwts sandalwood chips, S Nowroji and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co.

Ivydine s—834 cwts turmeric, Bharmal Dewsee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—6 bales carpets. Latham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—1,925 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 141 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 1,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 500 cwts myrabollams. R K Shah and Co; 27 bales silk cotton N. Peerbhoy; 200 balas cotton fly, C Heerjee and Co; 68 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

Rydal Hall s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Chanda s—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—2,000 cwts poppyseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 21 bales twist, F F Cambell and Co; 1,225 bales cotton, N Peerbhoy; 200 bales cotton 3,000 cwts castorseed and 500 cwts poppyseed Ralli Bras; 252 cwts gum, J Nurbheram.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—250 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koeber s—22 casks guts Latham and Co; 5 bales twist, Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ld; 9 bales twist, the Swadeshi Mills Co; 62 cwts olibanum J Nurbheram; 280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Koeber s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR BREMEN.

Marienfels s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Koeber s—1 bale twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co; 220 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 226 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Koeber s—57 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co; 12 bales twist, G Gazal.

FOR VARNA.

Koeber s—23 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co.

FOR BRAILA.

Koeber s—15 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co.

FOR GALATZ.

Koeber s—15 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—500 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 1,000 bales twist The M B Kaish.

Kagoshima Maru s—300 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kagoshima Maru s—50 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—800 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kagoshima Maru s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kagoshima Maru s—500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.
Bombay, 26th June.

222.—Signalling.—Volunteers of all ranks wishing to go through a course of Army Signalling are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant by the 30th instant. If sufficient members register, a course of Instruction will be started early in July.

223.—Transfers—The following transfers will take effect from this date:—

No 5552 Corpl V Guttridge from "K" to "O" Co.
No 5992 Cadet J Wharton, from "L" to "B" Co.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings or week ending 30th June.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 28th June 08.....	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	2,88,736	4,02,114	4,339	7,35,189
I M R system	80,168	1,50,098	783	2,30,952
A D C Ry	11,987	8,722	43	20,752
Baran-Kotah Ry	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....	3,80,891	6,50,945	5,164	10,36,900
Actuals for corresponding week ending 2nd June 07.....				
G I P R Section....	2,56,155	5,50,020	3,838	8,40,032
I M P system....	77,245	1,99,515	1,223	2,77,782
A D C Ry	14,384	12,133	65	26,582
Baran-Kotah Ry...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....	3,27,784	7,61,497	5,126	11,44,407
Increase or Decrease G I P R...	+ 2,581	— 57,225	+ 501	— 54,843
I M R...	+ 2,923	— 49,217	— 440	— 46,874
A D C Ry	— 2,397	— 3,410	— 23	— 5,830
Baran-Kotah Ry	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures up to 16th May 1908.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th June on 1,77290 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,07,000	2,60,000	7,000	4,74,000
Or per mile of Railway	117	146	4	267
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	41,41,720	67,06,838	1,53,017	110,01,575
Total for 24 weeks....	43,48,720	69 66,838	1,60,017	114,76,276
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	2,06,709	3,84,334	6,467	5,97,510
Per mile of Ry. do.	117	217	4	338
Total to correspondate do.	43,72,963	85,60,216	1,35,278	130 68,097

Decrease for the week .. Rs 1,22,519
Do. to date..... „ 13,03,822

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th June on 1758 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	500	.....	1,000
Or per mile of Railway	29	29	....	58
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	11,521	11,433	71	23,025
Total for 24 weeks..	12,021	11,933	71	24,025
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	601	749	1	1,351
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	43	....	78
Total to correspondate do.	10,133	10,153	85	20,371

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 351
Increase to date..... „ 3,654

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WADIA—WADIA—June 20, at Altamont House, Malabar Hill, Mr. K. D. Wadia, second son of Mr. D. N. Wadia, to Khorshed, eldest daughter of Mr. M. N. Wadia.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKEWELL—June 23, at Madras, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bakewell, a daughter.

TREVOR—June 22, at London Street, Calcutta, the wife of Marcus Trevor, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LANDALE—June 18, at Pusa Hospital, of typhoid fever, Arthur Edmund Landale ("Atty") second surviving son of James Owen Landale, formerly of Bhagulpur, aged 57 years.

SCOTT—June 22, at Saint Thomas' Mount, after a brief illness, Alexander Thomas Scott, late Assistant Secretary, the Religious Tract and Book Society, Madras, aged 84 years.

TRIBE—June 18, in London, Philippa Seaton, the daughter of Major and Mrs. C. W. Tribe, 38th Dogras, aged 2 years.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

SERAVALLO'S TONIC.

"THIS well-known Austrian Tonic Wine is a most palatable combination of cinchona alkaloids and assimilable ferrous compounds suspended in the best port wine . . . . We know of no vinous preparation or alcoholic stimulant, that approaches it in its remarkably rapid and satisfactory therapeutic effect. It promotes appetite, energizes digestion, restores nerve vitality and revives the faded bloom that is so characteristic of malarial or climatic cachexia."

Rs. 2 per bottle; Rs. 44 per case of 24 bottles.

AGENTS:

Kemp & Co Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 13-18m., 9-52a. Low water, 3-16m., 4-9a.

Public Holiday: Celebration of the King-Emperor's Birthday.

Banks closed.

Parade of Troops in Garrison, Esplanade and Colaba, 8-30 a.m.

Cricket Matches, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana, 11-30 a. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1·15m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR

Saturday, June 27.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Phillips and Company, annual general meeting, 4-30 p. m. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana 'A' Team vs. Y. M. C. A. 'B' Team vs. R. I. M. Dockyard. Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 11-2m., 10-37a. Low water, 3-56m., 4-41a.

Sunday, June 28.—2nd Sunday after Trinity. P. and O. s.s. "Peninsular," with English mails of 12th instant, due to arrive at 2 p.m. Public meeting to protest against Standard Time Madhav Baug, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 11-40m., 11-19a. Low water, 4-35m. 5-35a.

Monday, June 29.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Siddik Buildings, 5-30 p. m. Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, ordinary and extraordinary general meetings, Rampart Row, 2 and 2-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 0-17m. 11-58a. Low water, 5-12m., 6-14a.

Tuesday, June 30.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 6-52m., 9-4a. Low water, 5-47m., 6-52a.

Wednesday, July 1.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, Maidan, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m; High water, 0-34m., 1-24a. Low water, 6-21m., 7-29a.

Thursday, July 2.—Sun rises, 6h. 5m; Sun sets, 7h. 20m; High water, 1-8m., 1-54a. Low water, 6-54m., 8-6a.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 29th June, 1908, at 11-30 o'clock A.M.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapur, China and Japan per s. s. "Kagoshima Maru" will be closed at the General Post office at 7-30 P. M. to-morrow the 27th instant. Parcel mail for Japan close at 4-30 P. M. the same day.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers the String Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Under Freedom's Flag...	Nowowieski
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber
Valse	Les Baisers	A Margis
Selection.....	The New Aladdin.....	Ivan Cargel
Idyll	Dawn	A E Matt
Fantasia.....	Alpine Echoes.....	Herfurth

UNVEILING OF A BUST.—An interesting ceremony of unveiling a bust of the late Honourable Mr. Morarjee Goculdass, C. I. E., the founder of the Morarjee Mills, took place last Monday morning on the Mill premises, Parel, when there was a good gathering. Mr. Dharamsey, the present senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Morarjee Goculdass and Co., requested Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Kt., Chairman of the Board of Directors, to proceed to the arched gate of the Mill where the bust was fixed, to unveil it. This was done amidst many cheers. Thereafter the Chairman made a short speech as under :—

"It gives me the greatest pleasure to be privileged to-day to unveil this excellent bust of the founder of the Mill with which I have now been intimately associated for more than three decades, first as its Director, and for several years past as its Chairman. It is now nearly 28 years since the demise of Shett Morarjee Goculdass. But as you all know, during this long interval the Cotton industry in the City has vastly developed and with it this Mill, thanks to the Agents, has also expanded and made a most satisfactory advance which is every way exceedingly gratifying. From the annual reports published, you are all aware how prosperous is the Mill, and how sound it is financially, the credit of which, I repeat, we owe to the careful attention and foresight of Messrs. Morarjee Goculdass and Company. As a personal friend of the late Mr. Morarjee, for whom I have all along entertained high respect and regard, I view with peculiar delight and satisfaction this bust which we have just unveiled over the archway. It is in a sense most fitting that as the Mill has earned a reputation in the front rank of the best managed ones in Bombay, so this bust is as it were the coping stone of the great arch of this building. It marks an epoch in its history. I am sure, like myself, you all are gratified that on so auspicious a day as to-day we have, as it were, embalmed in monumental marble the memory of the founder. The bust is a speaking likeness of Shett Morarjee and is a most creditable piece of 'Swadeshi' sculpture from the chisel of that able and talented sculptor Mr. Mhatre, whom we must all congratulate. Gentlemen, I wish every prosperity to this institution. May it flourish for ever and may the memory of Shett Morarjee be kept green so long as the sun and moon endure." At the conclusion of the function sweetmeats and flowers were presented to the visitors and the Mill-hands were also treated to sweets.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

Basir Alamdin, a fireman in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was standing on the line after unhooking an engine to take it to a water column near the Bandora station, on Wednesday, when he was knocked down by a passing train and received injuries which proved fatal. On Wednesday morning a native of Peshawar whose name has not been ascertained, was looking out of the window of a railway car in which he was travelling and soon after the train left Thana station some part of a passing goods train struck him on the head. He fell into the compartment and died in a few minutes. Surprasad, a Purdeshi, was shunting a wagon on a siding at the Parel station of the G. I. P. Railway on Wednesday, when he was caught between the wagon and a pile of boxes containing iron sheets. He was severely injured and died in the J. J. Hospital, where he was removed for treatment. Inquests were held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, on the bodies of the three men, and in each case a verdict of accidental death was returned.

NASIK SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

THIS Institution which was started by the late Mrs. Pechey Phipson, M.D., now consists of fourteen cottages and a fine Library in the centre of the compound. The cottages are all fully furnished and are obtainable by all those who are unable to afford the expense of staying at a dak bungalow, hotel, or renting a house. There are ten cottages available for European, Eurasian, Parsee, Mahomedan and Portuguese or Goanese families and four which are reserved for Hindu families only. Male relatives are allowed to accompany their wives and families. A small fee is charged of Rs. 15 per cent. for occupying a large furnished cottage for one month and Rs. 10 per cent. for a small cottage. The climate at Nasik at the present moment can only be described as delightful—a maximum temperature of about 80° and a minimum of 70°. The Superintendent of the Sanitarium, Mr. Dart, does everything in his power to make occupants of cottages comfortable and there can be no doubt that the change to such a bracing climate is a great boon to many families.

Applications for cottages should be made to the Honorary Secretary, Nasik Sanitarium for Women and Children, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

THE following is a course of Public Lectures by Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B., on the General Subject "English Impression," which will be delivered in connection with the Students' Brotherhood :—

Saturday, July 4th, Address: By Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B. Subject: "What England taught me about Nationality." President: The Hon. Mr. F. G. Selby, M.A., (Anjuman Islam Hall, Opposite Victoria Terminus).

Saturday, July 18th, Address: By Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B. Subject: "National Education in England—the Education of Men." President: The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, Bombay. (Wilson College Hall.)

Saturday, July 25th, Address: By Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B. Subject: "Indians in England." President: Mrs. Ali Akbar. (Wilson College Hall.)

Saturday, August 1st, Address: By Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B. Subject: "The Position of Woman in English Society." President: Mrs. John Anderson. (Anjuman Islam Hall, Opposite Victoria Terminus.)

Saturday, August 8th, Address: By Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B. Subject: "The Amusements of the People." President: Mr. S. M. Edwardes, B.A., I.C.S. (Anjuman Islam Hall, Opposite Victoria Terminus.)

Saturday, August 15th, Address: By Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B. Subject: "National Education in England—the Education of Women." President: Miss Benson, M.D. (Anjuman Islam Hall, Opposite Victoria Terminus.)

Saturday, August 22nd, Address: By Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B. Subject: "The Indian eye on English Politics." President: Prof. E. A. Wodehouse, M.A. (Deccan College, Poona.) (Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon.)

COMMERCE, WITH ITS SPREADING WINGS, has traversed the globe many times, and binds nations together with the strong ties of mutual self-interest. Through its influence London has become the metropolis of the world, and her merchants have amassed wealth sufficient to make them the envy of princes. Holloway's Pills and Ointment have now become essential articles of commerce with all parts of the world. They have effected cures which have seemed miraculous, and given relief in complaints when all hope had been lost. In all known diseases their success has at all times been wonderful. In cases of disorders of the stomach, bile, liver complaint, indigestion, fevers, ague, &c., they act like a charm, as the cure is speedy and certain.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

The depression in Orissa, yesterday, is moving westward, the centre now being between Sambalpur and Pendra, and has given nearly general rain in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the Eastern half of the Central Provinces and local rain in East Central India and Berar.

The Bay Monsoon has caused nearly general rain on the Burma Coast and local rain in North Burma, Eastern Bengal and Bengal.

Outside the influence of the depression, the Arabian Sea Monsoon has only occasioned general rain on the West Coast, as far North as Karwar.

The heat depression in North-West India has shown further North than usual, and as Easterly winds are extending up the Gangetic plain, as far as East Punjab, conditions are becoming favourable for rain in West Himalayas.

The principal amounts of rainfall are—Akyab, three inches; Tavoy Darjeeling and Cuttack, two inches; Sibsagar and Berhampur, one inch; Sambalpur, three inches; Ranchi and Seoni, one and a half inches; Raipur, six inches; Mangalore and Cochin, one and half inches.

Skies are heavily overcast; humidity has increased in the Central parts of the country, but the air is still drier and warmer than usual in the United Provinces, Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is likely in Lower Burma and the Central Provinces, and local rain in Upper Burma, North-East India, Orissa, Central India and on the West Coast of the Peninsula; also a few falls in the United Provinces.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Hall Line steamer "Trafford Hall," which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Newport, experienced moderate monsoon. The Wilson Line steamer "Morocco," which arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, reports having met with strong monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Malabar Hill	Fort Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	14·70	12·58	12·39	10·45
Wednesday, 25th June 1908	0·32	0·12	0·04	0·00
Total	15·02	12·70	12·43	00·00
Up to same date last year...	22·02	23·15	22·17	20·06

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
June 25.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	9 10	14 19	9 33	19 72

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 25th June 1908 was 29·704 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH JUNE 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, 25th June, 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air continues drier than usual, the deficiency in the humidity at Rawalpindi amounting to 68 per cent. of the average value. Day temperature is generally 6° to 12° in excess while night temperature is normal in the western districts and higher than usual at Lahore and in the eastern districts. Winds are westerly at most places.

The United Provinces.—Skies continue heavily overcast at Allahabad but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal and both maximum and minimum temperatures remain generally high. Winds are easterly or south-easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies remain clear in Upper Sind but are moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for a slight excess at night in Rajputana. Winds are north-westerly or westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has increased in West Central India and skies are now heavily overcast there, but continue moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is equal to or above the average but the minimum is normal. Westerly or south-westerly winds prevail.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Raipur reports 5·60 inches, Nagpur 0·86 inch, Jubbulpore 0·60 inch, Chanda 0·53 inch and Amraoti 0·27 inch. Skies are heavily overcast and the moisture in the air has increased in the area of rainfall where it is now equal to or above the average, but elsewhere it is in defect. Temperature continues much higher than usual during the day except at Raipur where on account of the heavy rainfall it is 6° in defect; at night it is low at Raipur, and normal or in excess elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Karwar records 0·25 inch of rain. Cloud has decreased except at Bombay where skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Karwar and normal elsewhere. Temperature is equal to the average. Karwar has a calm and winds are almost westerly over the rest of the Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur has had 0·13 inch of rain and Hyderabad 0·08 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual or less than the average quantity of moisture. Day temperature is normal or in excess, but night temperature is equal to the average throughout the division. Winds are westerly or north-westerly.

General Remarks.—The depression from the head of the Bay of Bengal, whose centre was near Balasore yesterday, seems to have moved in a westerly direction, its centre to-day being in the neighbourhood of Raipur where the pressure is more than 1-10 of an inch in defect. It has been the cause of heavy rain at Raipur and light to moderate rain to the north-west and will continue to advance in a west-north-westerly direction. It may however become less intense during the day.

Wind directions continue south-easterly in Malabar but rainfall and cloud have decreased along the West Coast.

General rain is probable in the Central Provinces and local rain on the West Coast. A few falls are likely in the Deccan.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 23rd	98·6	84·1	...	0·00
Jask	93·3	89·3	...	0·00
Muskat 22nd	96·3	86·6	...	0·00
Multan.....	111·8	87·0	...	0·02
Rawalpindi	112·4	74·6	...	0·12
Lahore	112·4	84·7	...	1·69
Sirsa.....	103·3	83·1	...	2·80
Ambala	109·0	86·5	...	0·28
Delhi	109·2	87·2	...	0·19
Agra.....	106·0	87·5	...	1·26
Mainpuri.....	107·3	88·3	...	0·48
Jhansi	106·3	89·1	...	1·48
Cawnpore	106·4	87·5	...	0·23
Allahabad	104·6	85·0	...	0·20
Jacobabad	110·1	83·3	...	0·00
Karachi	94·4	82·7	...	0·00
Ajmer	97·4	83·2	...	2·50
Jaipur	104·2	85·1	...	0·84
Kotah	103·0	88·1	...	2·52
Bhuj.....	96·1	80·5	...	0·19
Deesa	89·3	84·2	...	0·23
Veraval	86·7	83·3	...	1·54
Rajkot	99·4	77·7	...	2·63
Bhavnagar Para.....	103·6	81·5	...	0·22
Surat	93·6	81·6	...	1·66
Ahmedabad.....	100·1	81·2	...	2·39
Deesa	100·3	79

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

DISTRICT BOARDS IN BENGAL.

The "Pioneer":—The reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during 1806-07 contain a few facts which seem disappointing to the casual reader. Twenty-one adjourned or abortive meetings of District Boards and of a total of 426 meetings held during the year does not represent, perhaps, an excessive proportion. The apathy of the Local Boards, however, is more striking. Twenty-seven of these Boards failed to meet at least once a month, and 122 meetings were adjourned for want of a quorum, results to which the attention of the Divisional Commissioners is to be drawn. The Commissioner of Burdwan report that except in thana Contai very little interest was shown in the elections in the district of Midnapore; while in the Tamluk subdivision, out of 5 thanas, Panskura alone elected a member. With one exception no work seems to have been done by any of the Union Committees in Orissa Division during the past five years, and they appear to exist in name only, which is far from being the case with some of those of the Hooghly District. A hope is expressed that with an increase of powers these bodies will evince a greater interest in their duties. Though no real progress appears to have been made by the Boards in the development of technical and industrial education, it is satisfactory to note that only one Board viz., Howrah, failed to spend on education the full amount assigned for this purpose from Provincial Revenues. Attempts are still being made by the District Boards to popularise the use of the fly-shuttle loom with a view to improving the weaving industry. Little real progress has, however, been made, and it is apparent from the reports that most of the District Boards regard the matter with indifference. Although the Appendices show more pleasing results under the head of roads, railway feeder roads and micellaneous improvements, and the work of the District Boards on the whole is reported to have been good, the Local Boards appear to have been anything but satisfactory, nor is it surprising to find that the question of improving the status of these bodies is now under the consideration of Government.

THE KAISER AGAIN.

The "Indian Daily News".—The Kaiser's cheerful irresponsibility of utterance ought to be one of the most highly prized possessions of Europe, but it is not. People now-a-days are so grim-minded and so bitterly suspicious of one another that he is not valued as he ought to be. There are so very many people who only tell us what other people say; or who only give us the results of their own long-pondered and carefully-balanced opinions; that it is a relief to have a potentate who will say on the spur of the moment what he thinks on the spur of the moment. It is restful, stimulating and amusing. Instead, however, of looking upon him in this light, everybody will persist in reading his after-dinner and parade-ground speeches as though they had been deliberated upon for a year and-a-half and as though they had been circulated among all the statesmen of the German Empire, and the final form only arrived at after a careful comparison and collation of opinion. As a matter of fact, of course, they are nothing of the sort. If the Kaiser has just returned from England he blurts out with cheerful naivete how beautiful English ladies are, how pleasant and independent English men, how glorious the climate is and so forth. If he has just seen a cartoon in "Simplicimus" showing a singularly kind-hearted English General treating the Boers as Attila treated the Gauls, straightway he sits down and sends a cablegram to President Kruger. If he has just seen his own troops charging one another's massed artillery in close column formation, then immediately he waves his sword either metaphorically or actually and calls on the Worriors of the Fatherland to follow him in a Napoleonic onslaught upon embattled Europe. It is almost innocent and exuberant enthusiasm which evaporates as quickly as it rises. The unfortunate aspect of the matter is that everybody will persist in misunderstanding him. The Leopold Maxses and other desperately earnest folk take the temporary utterance as most deeply and awesomely portentous. To talk of "considerable stir and even anxiety" being caused is ridiculous, and shows how greatly the alarmists have captured public opinion at home. It should surely not require to be pointed out that if the Kaiser really meant something sinister and was not responding to an evanescent irritation then the mere fact of all Europe being in league—whether against him or not does not matter—would prevent him putting into effect any hostile intention, if he ever had one. The fundamental error is this. The Kaiser is being treated in the spirit of heavy tragedy whereas he should really be treated as Adelphi melo-drama remarkably well rendered "Lat'em all come." And the masked bravoes advance from the dark wood R while a Maxsian desperado, shiny dagger in hand lurks behind a gloomy tree on the left. It is rather an effective curtain to Scene 2 Act 8. But we really cannot force ourselves to believe it is anything more!

LORD CURZON AND INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

The "Morning Post":—Lord Curzon has again rendered good service to this country by the promptitude and explicitness with which his lordship has corrected the deliberate misstatement of a Manchester cotton magnate in respect to the Indian cotton duties and generally in regard to India's fiscal policy. Were India independent, her fiscal policy would be regulated solely by consideration of her own interests and without regard to those of other countries save in the matter of advantages to be gained from any of them by reciprocal arrangements. As things are India's political administrative military and fiscal, policy is dictated to her by the Imperial Government, and therefore is subjected to all those influences which that Government recognises for the time being. In short India's fiscal policy mainly follows lines dictated to the advantage rather of the commercial and industrial classes in the United Kingdom than of the people of the Indian Empire.

To go at once to the point it may be concisely stated that Mr. William Tattersall, the well-known writer on cotton trade topics and himself a manufacturer, recently took exception to some of Lord Curzon's statements made in the course of the debate in the Upper House on Colonial Preferences. In response, Lord Curzon published a statement of facts, in the course of which he re-affirms his declaration that Indian fiscal policy had for thirty or forty years been dictated, not from Calcutta, but from Manchester. Only the smallest acquaintance with political history is required, he says, "to know that ever since India was ordered to abolish her customs tariff in 1875 (to be reimposed in 1894), it has been in the main in response to Lancashire pressure that the successive readjustments of this policy have been introduced; and in the face of Indian public opinion and sometimes with the utmost reluctance on the part of the Indian Government, they have been passed. The abolition of the Indian cotton duties as ordered by Lord Salisbury in 1876, was accepted with delight by the Viceroy, Lord Lytton, and by his Finance Minister, Sir J. Stanchey, who were both ardent free traders. But not even the fiscal enthusiasm of the latter could bring him to the origin of the new policy; and in his work on India he wrote: "The application to the Indian customs tariff of the principles of greater freedom of trade might have been long delayed but for the accident that the interests of a great British industry were affected. Cotton goods were among the articles on which import duties were imposed. The English manufauturers complained loudly that the practical result was to levy a duty to their detriment in favour of cotton manufactures rapidly growing up in India." During the ensuing years, continues Lord Curzon, successive reductions were made in the Indian cotton duties in pursuance of the above policy. Finally the cotton duties were entirely abolished by Lord Ripon and Major Evelyn Baring, now Lord Cromer, in 1882. The financial embarrassments of India compelled a reversal of this policy, and a 5 per cent. tariff upon all imports into India was once again introduced. But when the Indian Government not unnaturally proposed to include cotton goods in this tariff they were sharply pulled up by the Secretary of State, Lord Kimberley, who explained his action in the House of Lords by saying that a deputation from Lancashire told him that without distinction of party there was not a man among them who would not use every possible means at his disposal to agitate and destroy any such measure on the part of the Government. A widespread agitation arose in India against the manner in which Indian interests had once again been subordinated to English claims, and it was to meet this agitation that Sir Henry Fowler proposed the compromise of import and excise duties on cotton, both fixed at 5 per. cent., with a limit of exemption for Indian yarns fixed at 20s. vice 24s. Upon this almost solitary occasion India enjoyed a fleeting triumph in the House of Commons. Lancashire, however, declined to acquiesce in the reverse, and continued to protest vigorously against the alleged protective character of the Indian duties, which were modified by the new Secretary of State, Lord George Hamilton who reduced both the import and the excise duties to £31 s.2 per cent., at which figure they have since stood, and exempted all yarns. This decision was not carried through without violent protests in the Indian Legislative Council at Calcutta. Lord Curzon adds: "The reason for which both the excise and cotton duties are accepted without further protest by the Government of India is because the revenue amounting from both sources to four millions sterling per annum is indispensable to India. The reason for which they do not press for the abolition of the excise alone is because as practical men they know that if the excise were removed Lancashire would demand the abolition of the duties also."

THE COMING OF STIRRUPS.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—Major Birch, R. H. A., contributes to the Royal Artillery Journal a paper on "Seats and Hands," with some good plates. It appears that stirrups were not invented till the 5th century, and even in the 12th century they were not common; yet writers state that ancient Eastern nations always rode with a bent leg, and Darius I in one of the plates is depicted seated on a horse in this position. It would appear that Xenophon was the first to advocate the straight leg. The mediæval knights all used this seat, which enabled them to put more weight into their thrust, and also they were less liable to overbalance after the collision in the lists. Up to about 1850 all our writers agreed that the straight leg seat was the best. It is still maintained by the cowboy, but he has no fences to negotiate, never moves at a trot, and in this position, the balance of his body is more perfect and his weight is nearer the wishers. Such a seat is quite unsuited to cross-country riding and thus the short stirrup came in for hunting, and in 1900 it was introduced into our Army. To recapitulate: "fighting on horseback brought in the straight-legged seat, and hunting has driven it out. Mobility, i. e., getting on to the battle-field, is more important than greater efficiency for possible shock action on arrival." Turning to Part II, "Hands," it has been said that four-fifths of horsemandship depends on the seat, whilst one-fifth appertains to hands. Whether this is a mathematically correct or not two facts at any rate cannot be denied; (i) no man can have good hands unless he has a firm, well balanced seat and (ii), he cannot get full value from hands unless he knows how to use his legs. Hands of the highest order are born not made all that a teacher can do is to make his pupil hang the upper portion of his arm straight down from the shoulder to keep his wrists well rounded, hands low and to keep the lightest feeling on his horse's mouth. The Greeks and Lybians directed their horses by the whip and voice the Arab talks to his horse as if he were a human being and in England the voice should be made a great deal more use of as an adjunct to the hand and leg.

OVERLAND TRADE WITH PERSIA.

The "Pioneer":—The full statistics of the trade by the Nushki-Seistan route during the year 1907-08 have now been issued. They are contained in a report by Major Webb Ware, Political Agent, Chagai, who has done so much to bring about the development of traffic across the desert tract to the south of the Lower Helmand River. As we noticed recently, there has been a remarkable expansion in the passage both of exports and imports, the combined value of which was nearly 22¾ lakhs. The represented an increase, of over 10¼ lakhs or 82 per cent on the returns of the proceeding year, a result which is in every way gratifying. The reasons which have led to this revival of trade are explained in the report, and chief among them are the good seasons in adjacent districts of Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Persia. The effects of the famine of a few years before have completely passed away, and the people are now in a better position to deal with the world outside. The direct trade with Afghanistan shows, indeed, a small decrease of Rs. 30,200, but this is because there are many transactions which cannot be individualised: these are of Afghan origin though they have to be classed under the heading of "Baluchistan trade." The latter showed a net increase of over six lakhs of rupees, while trade with Persia expanded to the extent of 4½ lakhs, almost entirely in exports from India. Afghan traders were large purchasers of camels, the prices of which have risen from Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 to an average of Rs. 100, and there seems every chance of this particular trade becoming a very profitable one. It is suggested, with reserve, that this rise in price is partly due to the demand which has set in for camels required for the illicit trade in arms across Persian Baluchistan, and there would seem to be some basis for this suggestion. In respect of Persia the improvement in the returns may be traced to the cessation of plague in Seistan, and to the dangerous state of the older routes leading inland from Bandar Abbas. Lawlessness, almost approaching anarchy, has reigned in the province of Kerman, and kafilas from the Persian Gulf have dwindled in size and number. The Baluchistan returns are the most satisfactory of all. The demand for English and Indian piece-goods has been very brisk, the total value being nearly four lakhs as compared with 2½ lakhs in 1906-7. The traders bring wool and ghi, bartering these commodities for cotton goods, and making handsome profits on the transaction. If the local authorities had not laid an embargo on the export of ghi from Seistan the returns from that quarter would have been much larger. But we cannot expect much improvement in this direction until there is a stable Government in Persia.

THE following appreciation of the South Indian coolie appears in the *Ceylon Observer*:—"Ramaswamy topped our coffee. He tipped our tea, and he is going to tap our rubber. He is a wonderful man, is Ramaswamy! Tip Top!"

THE PROPOSED SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

Useful Criticism.

The following letter has been sent by the President, the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, to the Government of Bombay:—

I am directed by my committee to acknowledge receipt of your communication, dated 26th March last, on the subject of a commercial class which the Government contemplates establishing in the city.

My committee beg to express their great satisfaction at the important movement which His Excellency's Government has set on foot with the object of training young men in the higher branches of commercial education and the several economic 'topics' of the highest practical utility mentioned in the opening part of your letter under acknowledgement. There is undoubtedly felt for a long time the need of such education in a city af such first commercial and industrial importance as Bombay. At present no such education is imparted at our private or public seminaries and colleges. Neither the local University seems to have been alive to the necessity of such education and its far reaching effects of a most beneficial character in the near future to the trade, commerce and manufactures of Bombay.

My committee are generally in accord with the reasons set out in the second paragraph of your letter, that the kind of commercial training which is contemplated is not obtainable in its entirety at modern English Universities, and that therefore in the opinion of H. E. the Governor in Council a school of commerce might well be established in India itself, as stated in the succeeding paragraph. The committee are also at one with the opinion that no place in India is so well suited for the experiment as Bombay. They beg however to point out that there ought not to be drawn any comparison between the proposed scheme of a commercial college and the practice of giving scholarships for study in Europe or America. To draw such a comparison, as is done in your letter, is not just, in as much as these two are not distinct and conflicting schemes but are essential complements of any comprehensive scheme of commercial education. While admitting the great benefits which would accrue to students by attending the classes in the proposed school at Bombay, my committee are strongly of conviction that it would be a great error of judgment to take so unwise a step, as to discontinue scholarships for study in Europe or America. They believe that even the education which English Universities, or for that matter Continental and American Universities are capable of imparting from the broad and general point would be of no mean value. If those Universities underrate the particular conditions for teaching such subjects as are contemplated in the programme of the Bombay School, they are in the opinion of my committee, better organized and better qualified every way for a broad and general view of commerce. In short, they cannot shut their eyes to the superior quality of teaching, both theoretical and practical, which the European Universities are capable of imparting. The value of commercial education as imparted at the University of Birmingham or Manchester, and at the Harrow and Yale Universities in the United States will hardly be denied. Were a choice to be made between the proposed Bombay school and the English or other Universities my committee would sooner give preference to the latter than the former. The broad foundations in the science of commerce in all its branches which could be had in those Universities are extremely doubtful to be attained here. Indeed, my committee would be glad to combine the respective advantages which both would afford as calculated to make the student every way more proficient and well grounded than they would be either under the one scheme or the other. The specific knowledge of the exploitation of Indian commerce in its numerous details could be best learnt by the student in Bombay, while the broader and more general knowledge could be learnt in the foreign Universities. The most brilliant of the schoolars who has completed his course here might be allowed to complete his studies in any European or American University. For such a purpose the present system of scholarships ought to be maintained in the spirit of the original object for which they were endowed. But, my committee repeat and repeat it with emphasis that it would be a grievous error to discontinue those scholarships under any circumstances.

Coming to the fourth paragraph of your letter under acknowledgement, in which it is proposed to import a lecturer from England for the proposed local school, my committe fail to see what object could be served by such a lecturer. In the first place he would be new to the country, and, in the second place, he would have himself to learn a great deal of the practical conditions of the trade commerce, industries and manufactures of the country, specially of Bombay, before he could be in a positon to teach with anything like satisfaction the class or classes which may be entrusted to his charge. It is not the case as if a competent lecturer, every way qualified for the purpose in view, could not be obtained in India. In the opinion of my committee, such would be found, provided the lectureship, with its fair emoluments, was widely advertised. But to get a lecturer from abroad who will have himself to learn first of the peculiar local conditions, mode of business, etc., before he can teach is a proposal which, my committee are constrained to observe, does not commend itself to them; and if such a lecturer is insisted upon, the most probable result, it is to be feared, would be that the school would run the risk of being pronounced a failure after some time and thus the excellent object the Government has in view may be defeated. The Government cannot be unaware of the great complaint which has been made for a long number of years in all parts of India as to the mediocre quality for the most part, of men who are, from time to time, brought here from English Universities as Professors. Bearing in mind that complaint, so well grounded, my committee cannot approve of the proposed lecturer from England.

Lastly my committee are to state, for the information of H. E. the Governor in Council, that they will be glad to co-operate with the Government in establishing this commercial training school provided it is in harmony with the opinions herein expressed, as my committee would otherwise refrain from being a party to an organization which does not accord with its own wishes on the subject. My committee would also desire to be informed of the nature of the co-operation which the Government expects. If it is to be of a financial character, then it may be stated at once that it will be beyond the power of the Chamber to assist. Any other co-operation which is within its ability to afford will be cordially given, provided the lines on which the school is instituted are those already suggested above.

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THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

Waiting for the Monsoon.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 23rd June give the following details:—

KARACHI.

Rain during week and for season, in the district maximum two cents at Kohistan, none at Karachi. River at Bukkur on 22nd, 'plus' 8 feet 7 1-5 inches against 'plus' 7 feet 2-2-5 inches on same date last year. Kharif operations generally progressing except in Karachi and Kohistan talukas. Seedlings withering for want of sufficient water in parts of Jati and Ghorabari talukas; germination continues satisfactory elsewhere. Transplantation in progress where water is available. Fodder-supply adequate except in parts of Sujawal, Mirpur Batoro and Kohistan talukas. Inundation low. Drinking water-supply adequate. Cattle in good condition and sufficient.

AHMEDABAD.

Rain during week and for season 2 inches at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 4 inches 47 cents at Modasa, minimum 23 cents at Gogha. Rainfall general. Summer jowari in good condition in Daskroi taluka. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation in parts of Dhandhuka, Dholka, Viramgam and Sanand Talukas and Gogha petha. Sowing of bajri and jowari commenced in parts of Viramgam taluka, of bajri, jowari and sesamum in Daskroi taluka, of bajri and rice in Prantij taluka, of bajri, jowari and rice in parts of Dholka taluka, of bajri, jowari and cotton in Sanand taluka and of bajri, jowari and maize in Modasa petha. Fodder adequate except in Dholka taluka. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells adequate and in irrigation tanks sufficient in a few talukas. Prices of cereals and cotton stationary.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rain during week 3 inches 9 cents at Godhra, in the district minimum 1 inch 13 cents at Dohad; for season 3 inches 22 cents at Godhra, in the district minimum 1 inch 13 cents at Dohad. Rainfall general. Kharif operations in progress. Sowing of maize commenced in parts of eastern mahals and of paddy and cotton in western mahals. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Drinking water-supply sufficient in western mahals, but scarcity felt in eastern mahals, which is alleviated by rain and wells dug rom tagai grants. No irrigation on a large scale. Distress not severe in western mahals, but slightly alleviated in eastern mahals where famine has been declared. Seven famine relief works in progress in eastern mahals of which three have been closed since 21st instant. People taking to sowing and ploughing. Wages of agricultural labourers 8, 6, and 4 pice for males, females and children respectively. No emsciation noticed. No aimless wandering noticed. Liberal suspensions of land revenue and tagai and liberal grants of tagai given in eastern mahals. Physical condition of people generally good.

KAIRA.

Rain during week 2 inches 53 cents at Kairs, in the district maximum 1 inch 95 cents at Mehmadabad, minimum 59 cents at Thasra, 28 cents at Cambay; for season 2 inches 53 cents at Kairs, in the district maximum 3 inches 31 cents at Kapadvanj, minimum 59 cents at Thasra, 32 cents at Cambay. Rainfall sufficient almost everywhere for early sowings, but if no more rain comes soon these will be lost. Sowing commenced. Cattle in fair to poor condition. Fodder-supply scarce. Drinking water-supply generally adequate.

BROACH.

Rain during week 1 inch 80 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 2 inches 54 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 31 cents at Amod; for season 3 inches 75 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 3 inches 78 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 31 cents at Amod. Rainfall insufficient in Amod, Jambusar and Vagra talukas and Hansot petha. Preparations for kharif cultivation completed in Anklesvar and Broach talukas and continue elsewhere. Sowing of cotton and rice commenced in parts of Anklesvar, Broach and Jambusar talukas. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices high.

SURAT.

Rain during week 1 inch 50 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 5 inches 46 cents at Chikhli, minimum 1 inch 85 cents at Pardi, 1 inch 34 cents at Dharampur, 2 inches 20 cents at Bansda and 1 inch 77 cents at Sachin; for season 1 inch 66 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 6 inches 26 cents at Chikhli, minimum 1 inch 97 cents at Pardi, 2 inches 21 cents at Dharampur, 5 inches 9 cents at Bansda, 2 inches 2 cents at Sachin. Rainfall generally sufficient. Irrigation of sugarcane continues in Pardi and Bulsar talukas. Sowing of bajri commenced in Olpad taluka, of rice in Jalalpur, Chikhli and Mandvi talukas and Valod petha, and of hill-millets in Chikhli taluka and Valod petha Sowing generally commenced in Dharampur and Bansda States. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water adequate except in Chorasi taluka and Valod petha. Water in irrigation wells sufficient except in Valod petha. Irrigation tanks are dry.

THANA.

Rain during week 10 inches 67 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 10 inches 19 cents at Bhiwndi minimum 1 inch 30 cents at Dahanu; for season 11 inches 51 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 10 inches 65 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 3 inches 2 cents at Dahanu. Rainfall insufficient for sowing in Kalyan and Bhiwndi talukas and Umbargaon petha. More rain needed. Standing garden crops in good condition. Sowing of rice and hill millets nearly completed. Ploughing commenced in Shahapur taluka. Fodder adequate except in Umbargaon petha where it is getting scarce and sold very dear. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices still high. Price of rice at Thana 7 seers 1 chatak per rupee.

KOLABA.

Rain during week 6 inches 65 cents at Alibag, in the district minimum 1 inch 62 cents at Khalapur; for season 11 inches 82 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 12 inches 84 cents at Mahad, minimum 3 inches 66 cents at Khalapur. More rain needed. Sowing of kharif crops nearly completed. Germination satisfactory. Preparations for transplantation commenced in parts of the district. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.

RATNAGIRI.

Rain during week 9 inches 35 cents at Ratnagiri in the district maximum 15 inches 23 cents at Vengurla, minimum 6 inches 35 cents at Devgad, for season 11 inches 95 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 15 inches 35 cents at Vengurla, minimum 6 inches 77 cents at Devgad. Rainfall general and beneficial. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Prospects good. Supply of fodder and water plentiful.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 33 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 1 inch 6 cents at Parola, minimum 12 cents at Amalner, none at Chalisgaon and Yaval; for season 2 inches 43 cents at Jalgaon, in district maximum 2 inches 36 cents at Parola, minimum 77 cents at Amalner. Rainfall local and not general. Sowing operations retarded for want of rain almost everywhere. People are anxiously looking for rain in lands ready for sowing and are sowing seeds in dry soil in some parts. Sowing of cotton commenced in some places. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Amalner taluka, where grass is imported from the Satpudas, and in Yaval taluka where people feed their cattle with leaves of trees. Fodder getting very dear. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition. Scarcity of drinking water felt in Chalisgaon and Panchora talukas.

WEST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 1 inch 90 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 2 inches 1 cent at Tylode, minimum 50 cents at Nundurbar for season 3 inches 2 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 2 inches 12 cents at Navapur, minimum 16 cents at Shirpur. Rain needed everywhere.

NASIK.

Rain during week 29 cents at Nasik in the district maximum 4 inches 52 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 1 cent at Sinnar; for season 2 inches 85 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 7 inches 61 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 25 cents at Sinnar. Rain useful for sowing operations. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of minor crops commenced in Igatpuri, Yeola, Nandgaon, Baglan and Peint talukas. Sowing of cotton commenced in Malegaon and Nandgaon, talukas. Fodder supply insufficient in Sinnar, Dindori, Kalvan, Nandgaon, Chandor, Baglan and Malegaon talukas. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition except in Malegaon and Sinnar talukas. Drinking water-supply sufficient except in Sinnar, Dindori, Peint and Malegaon talukas. Water for irrigation deficient. Stocks of grain sufficient, but prices risen.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain during week 21 cents at Nagar, in the district maximum 98 cents at Nevasa, minimum 7 cents at Karjat. More rain needed. Sowing of hill millets, cotton and minor crops commenced in places where there was rain. Fodder sufficient for the present but getting dear. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda Jamkhed and Nevasa talukas. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Rain during week 93 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 73 cents at Pand none at Sirur, Bhimthadi, Dhond and Indapur; for season 2 inches 19 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 3 inches 54 cents at Sasvad, minimum 93 cents at Sirur. Scanty rain in the west of the district and none in the east. More rain needed. Sowing commenced in the Maval taluka. Conditions very favourable for germination in Mulshi petha, but heavy rain is needed within a week.

SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week in the district maximum 50 cents at Pandharpur, minimum 7 cents at Malsiras; for season 57 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 2 inches 98 cents at Barsi, minimum 69 cents at Sangola. Rainfall deficient throughout the district. More rain need. Standing garden and irrigated crops in good condition except in Sangola taluka where they are withering. Kharif operations nearly completed. Kharif sowing commenced in parts of Sangola and Malsiras talukas, inspite of insufficient moisture. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition, but the number is generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation purposes inadequates.

SATARA.

Rain during week 1 inch 93 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 3 inches 50 cents at Patan, none at Khanapur, Man, Tasgaon and Phaltan; for season 2 inches 85 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 5 inches 12 cents at Patan, minimum 60 cents at Khatav. Rain generally insufficient for sowing operations. Sowing commenced in parts of Satara, Patan and Malcolmpeth.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week 3 cents at Bhagevadi, 2 cents at Badami, 12 cents at Jath and 20 cents at Dhadhlapur, none elsewhere. Rainfall insufficient all over the district. Kharif sowing commenced in parts of Mudebihal, Bagevadi and Bagalkot talukas and retarded in other talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient cattle in good condition except in parts of Bagevadi Bagalkat and Bijapar talukas. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Indi, Badami, Bagalkot and Bijapur talukas. Irrigation tanks dried up. Stocks of grain sufficient.

DHARWAR.

Rain during week 28 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 88 cents at Hangal, minimum 20 cents at Shiggaon; for season 1 inch 67 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 4 inches 50 cents at Shiggaon, minimum 35 cents at Nargund. Rainfall useful for sowing purposes. More rain needed for sowing rice. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of rice continues in parts of seven talukas and Savanur State. Supply of fodder sufficient.

BARODA.

Rain during week 1 inch 2 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 5 inches 60 cents at Navsari, minimum 97 cents at Amreli; for season 1 inch 17 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 5 inches 90 cents at Navsari, minimum 97 cents at Amreli. Rainfall insufficient. Summer crops being harvested in Kadi, Dehgaon, Visnagar and Shianagar mahals. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress in Baroda, Kadi and Navsari divisions and completed in Padra and Sidhpur mahals. Sowing commenced in Baroda, Navsari and Amreli divisions. Sowing of cotton and paddy commenced in Siner mahal and of bajri in Atarsumba. Supply of fodder deficient in Baroda and Kadi divisions. Agricultural stock in good condition except in Baroda, Tilakwada and Dam nagar mahals. Water-supply adequate except in Dabhoi, Kamrej, Varghat and Harij mahals. Well water decreasing.

MAHI KANTHA.

Rain during week 1 inch 68 cents at Sadra, in the Agency maximum 5 inches 4 cents at Ahmednagar, minimum 92 cents at Katosan. Lands being prepared for khariff cultivation. Sowing commenced. Fodder-supply inadequate in Khadal, Mahishs and Vatrak Kantha. Water-supply adequate.

REWA KANTHA.

Rain during week in the Agency maximum 3 inches 70 cents at Chota Udepur, minimum 51 cents at Pandu; for season in the Agency maximum 4 inches 79 cents at Chhota Udepur, minimum 1 inch 11 cents at Pandu. Rainfall sufficient for ploughing and sowing operations. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant, Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Bahadurji continued yesterday the cross-examination of Lady Ali Shah, during the course of which she said she had found some writing regarding the occupation of houses by members of the family. Her son did not make any reference to this in his affidavit of documents. These writings were found only very recently. Among these writings, there was no writing from Jangi Shah, but there were three from Akbar Shah. These were produced in Court. Prior to twelve years ago, witness said, she had not found any writing. Witness said that it was a fact that representations were made to Ali Shah to continue the allowances, after the death of Hassan Ali. In Hassan Ali Shah's life-time the allowances of different members of the family varied and the amount did not depend upon the nearness of relationship to Hassan Ali. The sons got more than the descendants, but the allowances varied. The sons of Hassan Ali Shah got more than the daughters and the latter got more than the grand-children. Nurudinshah got Rs. 350 during Hassan Ali's life-time. After the death of Hassan Ali Shah his relations, other than the descendants, did not continue to receive their allowances, but witness said she had no writing to show that. Prior to 1901 witness said that she had no writing to show that the allowances received by various members of the family of Hasan Ali Shah after the death of Ali Shah were of the amounts sworn to by her. During Hasan Ali's life-time, her husband had no allowance. He was a Pir for twenty-nine years. In her affidavit she stated that each of the sons and daughters of Hassan Ali had allowances given to them. By that, witness said she meant the sons other than her husband. She had nothing in writing to show that her husband did not get any allowance during his father's life-time.

The Judge: What income did your husband get as Pir? He used to get a pretty good income.

Continuing witness said that she did not remember if she had told her attorneys that ... husband did not get any allowance at the time when the affidavit was made. It was not an invention. The house marked 15 was the house which Jungi Shah occupied while she arrived in Bombay. There were servants' quarters on the ground floor, but there was no stable. At that time Jungi Shah's own servants were living on the ground floor. There were also Hassan Ali's servants living on the ground floor. Ali Khan, the servant of Hassan Ali, lived there. He lived there with his family. He was not the servant of Jungi Shah.

During Hassan Ali's time, witness said that she and her husband got uncooked food. She had not made such a statement before because she had not been asked about it by anybody. She said she cannot explain why she had omitted to mention it in her affidavit. Here Mr. Inverarity said that in the affidavit details were not mentioned, but the statements made therein were all in general terms, witness said however that she had stated what the practice was at the time regarding food and allowances. During Hassan Ali's life-time she used to go to Poona with him and return with him to Bombay. She saw Hassadulla Khan locking up the houses in Poona. He was the Karbari there and it was his duty to lock up the bungalows under his charge there. She knew he used to take charge of the Poona houses. Hassan Ali used to order him which house has to be given to different members of the family while they go to Poona to live in. During the time of Ali Shah, Mulla Sana, Karbari, used to take orders from him regarding the houses to be given to the different members of the family. If any member of the family wanted to go to Poona to live in, he used to apply for permission to Ali Shah who used to ask the Karbari of Bombay to write to the Karbari in Poona to arrange for a house to live in.

The Judge: Did you ever hear or see Mulla Sana getting orders from Hassan Ali in Bombay?—Some times Mulla Sana happened to be in Bombay when he used to receive instructions from Hassan Ali, but mostly orders of Hassan Ali were sent to him in Poona.

Continuing witness said that a year after the death of Hassan Ali, when Akbar Shah, Moochulsha Koochukshah and his mother left Poona for Bombay, witness saw Mulla Sana lock up the house in Poona. Mulla Sana was the Karbari of the property in Poona.

Further hearing was then adjourned to Saturday.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, an application for the appointment of a receiver was made in the suit of the Hon. the Advocate General, at the instance of Javerchand Nananji and two others, against Ranchordas Vandravandas and three others, Bhamati Hindus, who were appointed trustees by an order of the Appellate Court, dated 28th July 1899. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Madhovji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., appeared for the second and the third defendants. By consent, Mr. R. D. Setna was appointed Receiver, with power to file suits and effect tenants; to take necessary steps to recover a box of ornaments and cash deposited in the joint names of Mr. Leslie Crawford and the late Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Solicitors; to sell the ornaments, and to invest the sale-proceeds and the cash; and to make due provision for the up-keep of the temples of Shri Rameshandraji in Bombay and of Shri Surya Narayen in Porebander.

THE BOMBAY JUMMA MUSJID.

Alleged Waste of Charity Moneys.

In the Bombay High Court, Mr Justice Macleod has heard in Chambers the petition of nine of the present directors of the Jumma Musjid, viz, Munshi Mahomed Ali Toongekar, and eight others, wherein they prayed for sanction to expend a further sum of Rs. 1,09,000, in addition to the sum of Rs. 62,000 already sanctioned in 1905, for repairs and improvements to the mosque.

The petition was opposed by Mr. Budrudin Abdulla Kur, one of the directors of the mosque, on grounds that tended to show that the proposed expenditure was sheer waste of the mosque moneys, and that the additions and alterations proposed will not really embellish or strengthen the mosque building, nor will they add to the comfort or convenience of the worshippers.

Mr Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the petitioners; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas, appeared for the opponent, Mr. Budrudin Abdulla Kur.

The petitioners stated that they were Mushavirs or directors of the Bombay Jumma Musjid appointed by the members of the Kokni Jamat, and as such were empowered to deal with the funds, properties and the charities attached to the said mosque. In October 1905 an order had been obtained by the petitioners and their predecessors in office from the Honourable Mr. Justice Batchelor, authorising them to execute certain repairs and make some alterations that were alleged to be necessary at an estimated cost of about Rs. 60,000 but which subsequently aggregated Rs. 97,000. The petitioners now set forth that to complete the works undertaken and to make certain additions and alterations will cost about Rs. 74,000 more, and they prayed for the grant of permission to meet all this expenditure out of the prospective income of the mosque funds. The application was made under clause 24 of the revised scheme by which liberty was reserved to the Directors or Mushavirs to apply from time to time to the Court with reference to the accumulation of any funds that may accumulate.

The principal grounds on which the opponent, Mr B. A. Kur, opposed the petition were as follows:—That under the said clause 24 of the revised scheme the High Court had no jurisdiction to grant the prayer of the petitioners. That the order of Mr. Justice Batchelor, passed in suit No. 656 of 1891, was passed without jurisdiction and without notice to the Kokni Jamat, and that as such, the order should be vacated. That the directors under colour of the said order had practically pulled down the whole of the Jumma mosque and that in doing so they were guilty of a breach of trust. That in executing the repairs the directors were guilty of waste in so far as the alterations and additions made, and to be made, were not only superfluous but wholly unnecessary for either the beauty or stability of the structure. The opponent held that the cost of doing such repairs as were really necessary would hardly exceed Rs. 15,000 in all. In this contention he was backed by the declarations of two expert engineers and architects.

Mr. Kur's affidavit was supported by the affidavits of Mr. Mahomed Hassan Muckba and Kazi Mahomed Saleh Londay, the Kazi of Bombay. The Kazi Saheb stated therein that neither he nor the Kokni Jamat had any notice of the intention of the directors to appear before the Court to obtain the sanction of Mr. Justice Batchelor for Rs. 62,000. He further affirmed that it was only by an accident that he came to be aware of the intentions of the directors. He immediately prepared a requisition to the Nazir, wherein he proposed enquiring into the necessity of the suggested repairs and alterations, but before he could get the requisite number of signatures to the said requisition, the mosque was hastily pulled down and the works commenced.

It was affirmed by Mr. Mahomed Hassam Muckba, who was lately chairman of the board of directors, and who resigned the chairmanship and membership of the board on account of alleged illegality of proceedings and mal-administration of the mosque affairs, that the utmost estimate for the necessary repairs would not exceed Rs. 15,000.

After hearing arguments on both sides His Lordship held that the High Court had no jurisdiction to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and the petition was accordingly dismissed with costs.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar presides at the Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commences to-morrow with rather a heavy list of offenders. Fifteen cases, implicating seventeen prisoners, have been committed by the Presidency Magistrates for trial, ten of whom are Hindus and seven Mahomedans. Six of the cases have been committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate; six by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate; and three by Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. The most prominent of the cases is that of Sedition against the editor of the "Kal," a Poona newspaper. There are two cases of murder; one of culpable homicide not amounting, to murder; two of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of counterfeiting King's coin; three of kidnapping a girl for illicit purposes; one of cheating; and four of theft. The following is a summary of the calendar.

1. Abdarkhan Walli Mahomedkhan, committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, for cheating.
2. Nanabhai Ananta, committed by Mr. Aston, for theft.
3. Abdulbhai Hyderbhai, committed by Mr. C. H. Satalvad, for kidnapping a girl in order that she may be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse, and for rape.
4. Mahabir Arjun, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for kidnapping a girl in order that she may be forced or reduced to illicit intercourse, and for attempt to rape.
5. Ganpat Anaji, committed by Mr. P. H. Dustur, for murder.
6. Moroo Ramji, committed by Mr. Dastur, for theft.
7. Nanabhai Jagjivan, committed by Mr. Setalvad, for murder.
8. Sakharam Babaji, committed by Mr. Dastur, for theft.
9. Jamalkhan Afzalkhan, and Rassoolkhan Perozkhan, committed by Mr. Aston, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
10. Chotoo Juma *alias* Sumar Rujan, committed by Mr. Setalvad, for theft.
11. Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpe, committed by Mr. Aston, for exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, and for promoting or attempting to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor.
12. Dulab Nagarsi, committed by Mr. Aston, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
13. Dadabhai Burramiya committed by Mr. Aston, for kidnapping a minor girl without the consent of her guardian.
14. Ismail Gulam Hussain, committed by Mr. Dastur, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
15. Dulab Govind and Julla Jussa, committed by Mr. Dastur, for counterfeiting King's coin.

DISPUTE ABOUT HOLDING MEETINGS IN A TEMPLE.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight disposed of an application made by Mr. K. H. Kelkar, on behalf of Narayan Ramrao Pimple, for revision of an order passed in appeal by Mr. G. Carmichael, District Magistrate of Poona, in the case of Govind Abaji Lombre and Mahadeo Nathu Shet Dakhave. In February last, the two accused were required by Mr. Carvalho, Magistrate of Poona, to execute bonds, each in the sum of Rs. 300, with one security in a like amount, to keep the peace for six months. In April last, on an appeal, Mr. Carmichael ordered the cancellation of the bonds.

Mr. Carmichael in his finding on appeal, said the city Magistrate found that the "pujari" was in possession of the temple on Pimple's behalf; but a "pujari's" possession is not usually an exclusive possession, and is not incompatible with the right of the general body of the caste, to whom the temple belongs, to have full access to the building. The Magistrate said it was not incumbent on him to interpret the clause in the agreement, which had given rise to the dispute; but on the basis of this clause, he had held that the aggressive action was taken by the applicants. This, Mr. Carmichael remarked, was rather inconsistent. The Magistrate held that there was no evidence that meetings of the caste had been held in the temple without Pimple's permission, but the notice issued by Pimple on the 17th April 1907, distinctly charged the applicants and others with having held meetings without his consent, and with having failed to inform him of the result. This was a definite statement which must be preferred to Pimple's present denial. It appeared that the dispute had been going on for months past, and that if there was any danger of a breach of the peace it was because Pimple now intended to prevent the meetings by force. Mr Carmichael did not think there were sufficient grounds for taking security from members of the caste. His view was that the effect of such action would be to force on the caste a compliance with Mr. Pimple's views as to the use to which their caste temple should be put. If any steps were necessary security should have been taken from both parties.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, the case was further proceeded with in which Superintendent Stanford charged Liladhar Motichand (30), a servant; Lalchand Dharsi (30), a broker; Karsondas Jetha (26), Jetha Shanker Nagji (22), Jivanlal Jetha Shanker (18), and Oojansey Khushal are charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, on the evening of April 30th last in and near the compound of the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted. The first and sixth accused were defended by Mr. Mahuvaker, Pleader. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the second accused and Mr. Haveliwalla, Barrister-at-law, for the third and fifth.

Mr. Bowen said that he understood that accused Nos. 1, 3 and 5 would plead guilty to the charge and in that case he would not press for any serious punishment. The case would then go on against accused Nos. 2 and 6, when No. 6 who has absconded, is arrested.

Mr. Kazi Kabruddin said that he had spoken to the Public Prosecutor and he had very kindly agreed to a suggestion that his client should plead guilty to the charge and that he should be bound over to be of good behaviour and to appear if called upon. He would not be likely to take part in such gatherings again.

Mr. Haveliwalla concurred with Mr. Kabiruddin and said that he also had advised his clients, one of whom was a cloth merchant and the other a servant in a merchant's shop in the Cloth Market, to plead guilty. They might be nominally convicted and bound over. The day in question was a Hindu holiday when it was their custom to go out for picnics. These people came to the Court to see the fun and they were doubtless in the crowd.

Mr. Bowen said that he thought they should be fined and bound over. He did not think it was a trivial offence which would bring it under Section 562.

Mr. Kabiruddin and Mr. Haveliwalla thought that Mr. Bowen ought to be satisfied with a nominal conviction. These people would themselves be bound over for so many months, which would ensure their good behaviour, and their conviction would act as a warning to others.

The Magistrate said that as accused numbers 3 and 5 pleaded guilty to the charge and did not appear to have taken a very prominent part in the assembly, he convicted them and sentenced them to a fine of Rs. 20 or, in default, fifteen days' imprisonment.

He would proceed with the other cases.

Inspector Favel then went into the witness box. He deposed that on the evening in question the crowd surrounded the prison van in the compound. They were shouting in a very excitable manner. He himself was below the stairs at the entrance to the police station. He could identify the first accused and the two who had just been discharged The first accused was in front of the crowd, near the van. There were four or five police officers present who repeatedly ordered the crowd to move out of the compound. After about five or ten minutes they went towards the gate. No particular action was taken by the police then. He thought the crowd numbered about five hundred altogether. About three hundred were outside. Those inside then stopped in the middle of the compound and commenced shouting. When the officer went towards them several stones were thrown. These came from the crowd outside the compound. He could not see who threw the stones. After he was hit with a stone and his solar topee was knocked off, he saw a person rushing out of the gate. He had been in the crowd. He followed this man out and seeing Sub-Inspector Gerard he gave him the order to catch the man and arrest him. This was done. This was accused No. 5, who had just been fined. After he chased this man he knew that several arrests were made. It was he who gave the first order for arrest. The first accused was shouting.

Mr. Kabiruddin saidthat accused No. 2 had just asked him again to make an application on his behalf. He would plead guilty.

Mr. Bowen said the case had better go on now.

A sepoy examined by Mr. Bowen, said he remembered the day on which the disturbance took place. He saw a crowd of people in and about the court compound and came up in consequence. He saw accused No. 8 standing near the gate, with a bundle of newspapers under his arm. He was shouting "Hind Swaraj, Hind Swaraj." He told him to go away as the crowd was obstructing the traffic on the road. When witness approached him he ran away, but he ran and caught him. While he was running he kept shouting "Bande Mataram." The first accused was on the footpath outside the gate shouting "Bande Mataram." Accused No. 2 was doing the same thing. He took the first accused to an Inspector who told him to take him to the chowkey.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marhuvarkar, witness repeated that the accused whom he arrested, No 1, ran away shouting "Bande Mataram."

"Where was accused 1"

"On the tram rails in front of the gate."

"Do you mean to say the man was standing there, in danger of his life?"

The question was disallowed.

"Do you know that 'Hind Swaraj' was the name of the newspapers he was carrying?"—He did not hear the accused shouting "Bande Mataram."

Hormusji Cowasji Broacha examined by Mr. Bowen, said that there was a considerable crowd in the Court when the "Hind Swarajia" case was heard. The accused was being taken down when the crowd followed him. He sat in the Court for some time. He then heard people shouting "Bande Mataram" downstairs. He went to the corridor at the extreme end, from where he saw a crowd rushing towards the gate from the police chowkey. He could identify only one person, who carried a bundle in his hand. He could not identify him but he could say that the man who was first arrested had a bundle in his hand. He could not say by whom that man was arrested. The bundle contained something wrapped in a piece of coloured cloth. He spoke to Inspector Pettigara of the Criminal Investigation Department. The man who had the bundle in his hand threw a stone but he could not say towards whom the stone was thrown. The man threw the stone among the crowd in the compound. There were half a dozen European police officers in the crowd.

Cross-examined by Kazi Kabiruddin, witness said it was a continuous noise that was made by the crowd. When he first looked at the crowd he saw some of the police officers near the gate. He did not notice any European police officer between the man who threw the stone, and the wall. He did not see the man actually arrested.

Further hearing was adjourned to the 10th of July next.

CRUEL MOTHER-IN-LAW.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Stenson charged Jainabi, a Mahomedan woman, with causing grievous hurt to Hawabai (10), her daughter-in-law. Mr. B. B. Boyce, Pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the parties lived at Grant Road. The girl was in the habit of running away from home. A few days ago she was missed and was found by the accused in Kolsa Moholla. The accused brought her home and branded her on both the legs. On hearing of this, the girl's brother complained to the police and the present case was instituted. The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Stenson charged Hasamkhan Ibrahimkhan, a servant in the employ of the City Improvement Trust, with cheating in respect of four annas, Mr. Athvale, Pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the accused was in the habit of collecting one pice each from the hawkers who sold vegetables at Dongri Bazar Road, on the pretence of meeting the pay of a sepoy in the employ of the Trust. Last Tuesday a policeman arrested him while making a collection. As this was the accused's first offence and the sum involved was a small one, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

BOMBAY SERVICE.

The Honourable Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, B. A. LL. B., relinquished charge of his office as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 9th June.

Mr. A. H. Gordon, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for two months and half of combined leave.

Mr. R. MacTier, on return to duty, to be District Superintendent of Police, Karachi.

Mr. C. V. Vernon, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur, vice Mr. T. Walker, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Major J. B. Jameson, M.B., I.M.S., on return to duty, to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Corkery, I.M.S., or pending further orders.

2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Francis Barlow Ambler to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st May.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Arthur George Pearce Gent to be Second-Lieutenant vice Mayne, resigned. Dated 1st March.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Captain George Alexander Strath (Supernumerary List) resigns his Commission. Dated 20th April. Lieutenant Henry Hollington Sawyer to be Captain vice James, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April. Norman Squire to be Lieutenant vice Sawyer, promoted. Dated 1st April. Lieutenant William Jex Robertson resigns his Commission. Dated 14th April. Second-Lieutenant Philip Walter Jupe to be Lieutenant vice Robertson, resigned. Dated 14th April.

Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim has been elected by the Corporation to act as a Trustee for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in place of the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E., who has been granted by the Board of Trustees leave of absence out of Bombay for a period of from 4 to 6 months.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Baker, M.D., I. M. S. has been appointed to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 2nd May.

Mr. C. J. Hansoti, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for 21 days with effect from 25th June.

UNSCRUPULOUS!

The term is not too strong. When the shopkeeper or chemist offers you an imitation of an article so close in its similarity, that you can hardly tell the difference he is not only unscrupulous, he is acting fraudulently. The manufacturer, by his industry and expenditure has created a demand for his goods, and the retailer, seeing the opportunity of making more profit, produces his imitation on every possible occasion. Frequently he states that the particular brand asked for is not in stock, but "This is just as good, sir; it is a little cheaper, and we sell a lot of it." Of course he does, so long as we are content to take what is offered, instead of insisting upon receiving the actual article to obtain which we entered the shop. When buying Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls, see that you get Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Insist on having the same, and refuse imitations, which are never *"just as good"*—although always termed *"quite as good."*

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HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 19.

It is with sincere regret that I record the death last Tuesday evening of Moulvie Afzul Hossein, Chief Justice of H. H. Nizam's High Court. The funeral took place the following morning and was very numerously attended by the principal officials of the State and a large concourse of people, the remains being laid to rest in the Shiah Burial Ground situated near Sultanshahi. By special permission of the Nizam, the funeral cortege was allowed to pass through the City, it being the rule that no corpse is carried through the City without His Highness' special command. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman, all the Courts in the Hyderabad State were closed on Wednesday. Moulvie Afzul Hossein joined the Bar as a High Court Vakil in 1293 Hijri, and after a distinguished practice of some years, entered the service of the late Sir Asman Jah as Chief Justice of the Paigah Courts. When, in 1887, Sir Asman Jah became Prime Minister, Moulvie Afzul Hossein was translated from the Paigah to the State service as a Puisne Judge of the High Court, when a brilliant career opened out to him, to which he did justice with credit alike to himself and dignity to the Government he was serving. Few men are marked by Nature to combine in themselves the dual status of sound lawyer and righteous judge, added to eloquent oratory and power of pen. Such a one was the departed Moulvie, and therefore it is no matter for surprise that he soon rose to the elevated position of Chief Justice. A trifle orthodox and conservative, perhaps, in principle, he was inclined to be somewhat averse to English Barristers, but with the advance of time, this feeling gave way to one more favourable to the latter. Indeed, in his later years, he numbered Europeans amongst his friends, between whom and himself there was a mutual interchange of respect, regard, and confidence. By the death of this good man, Hyderabad loses an eminent lawyer and a conscientious judge, whose place it will be found difficult to fill. About five years ago, the "Moulvie Saheb" (as he was familiarly and affectionately called) showed signs of paralytic trouble, which increased rather than abated, owing to his neglect of the advice that enjoined rest from his labours until later he had to give in, but it was too late, and ever since his life has remained in the balance between hope and the inevitable. R. I. P.

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In April last Mr. Shapurji Edulji Chency filed a criminal complaint of breach of trust against Sowcar Chutterbhujdass, of Begam Bazaar, in the Court of the Third City Magistrate. When the case came on for hearing, accused was absent but was represented by Counsel. Complainant's Counsel objecting to the absence of the accused and having formally applied that he should be made to appear in Court, Counsel for the accused replied that the application was immature, if not novel, as the presence of his client was not absolutely necessary unless there was sufficient reason to suppose that a *prima facie* case existed against him. Counsel further pointed out that it was a tradition that respectable Sowcars, as well as all other respectable people disliked the very notion of appearing in a Criminal Court; and in the present instance, he suggested, that the criminal charge could not stand. After hearing the arguments on both sides, the Magistrate held that, at the present stage, he did not see how he could compel the attendance of the accused, and he, therefore, rejected the application. Against this order the complainant applied to the First City Magistrate to transfer the case from the file of the Third Magistrate to that of the Second Magistrate but that functionary declined to interpose; and, as the only alternative, the High Court has been approached for revision of the order passed by the First Magistrate.

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The Civil appeal of Sowcar Motilal vs. Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung will soon be coming on for hearing before the Full Bench of the local High Court. Messrs. F. X. and C. J. dosSantos, Barristers-at-Law, appear for the appellant (defendant) and Sir Walter Colvin, Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad, and Mr. Kabbirudin, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay, for the respondent (plaintiff). It will be remembered that this case is an appeal from a decree obtained by Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung against the Rajah Motilal for the sum of eighty-eight lakhs of rupees. The lower Court stayed execution of the decree, pending the result of the appeal; but at the same time the judgment-debtor was directed to furnish security for the amount decreed, which he resented and his counsel have now obtained an order from His Highness the Nizam to the effect that a Sowcar of the status of Rajah Motilal need not furnish security.

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By the death of Mr. P. Rangiah Naidu, a gap has again occurred in the constitution of the High Court Bench—both within a year, two Hindu Judges having died within that short period, viz., Messrs. Bakshi Raghunath Pershad and Rangiah Naidu. The debatable question now is, Is the appointment of a Hindu Shastry on the Bench of the High Court a *sine qua non*? I postulate that it is not; for surely His Highness the Nizam, in providing in his famous "Kanooncha Mobarak" for the appointment of a Shastry on the Bench of the High Court, did not intend that it should be a hard and fast rule that the appointment should be reserved only for a Hindu. Possibly, such a nomination at the time was meant to suit special conditions, for example, the ignorance of the populace or caste prejudice. But now, when such shallowness of mind is disappearing and civilisation is advancing, the people have quite a different mode of thought and are prepared rather to pin their faith to the potentialities of knowledge than to the dogmatic teachings of caste. Moreover, a "Shastry" does not necessarily imply a Hindu. A Senior Wrangler may be a Jew, a Parsi, a Mahomedan, a Hindu, or a European of any nationality; but, whatever the nationality, he is none the less a Senior Wrangler academically. Therefore, a "Shastry" is essentially one who is learned in the "Shastras," the same as a Wrangler is one who secures first place in the Mathematical Tripos. There was a time when, in the Sudder Adalat (now represented by High Courts) of British India, there used to be a Hindu Shastry and a Mahomedan Mufti; but that was a time when the requisite literature was wanting, in the English language, on points of Hindu and Mahomedan Law and Theology and Civil and Political customs and observances. Hence the reasonable presumption was that English lawyers were not up to the mark to meet all cases that came before the Adalats. The English language, however, has meantime made gigantic strides, and where is there now the English lawyer who has not the facilities to grapple with the most intricate questions of Hindu or Mahomedan law and usage? In British Courts to-day the Shastry or Mufti is not to be found, though admittedly the constitution of a High Court is now made up of Europeans, Parsis, Mahomedans, and Hindus. Suppose, for argument sake, a point in the Hindu Law of Inheritance has to be decided and it goes before a Full Bench of the High Court, composed of two English Judges and a Hindu Shastry; and suppose, the Shastry holds to one opinion and the two English Judges to a contrary opinion, based on their own knowledge of Hindu Law, what is the result? I take it, the majority prevail. But to confine myself to the Hyderabad High Court. It is an indisputable fact that the Nizam's Government (His Highness) has always been very liberal in conferring on deserving subjects honourable and exalted positions without regard to distinctions of caste, or creed. Does it not show the wholemindedness of the Sovereign of a Mahomedan State when we find that the highest office in the realm is held by a Hindu? I say nothing of other high places filled by Europeans, Hindus, and other non-Mahomedans. Then wherefore stick at quibbles in the matter of a Shastry? There are some capable Mahomedan gentlemen who are English Barristers, and perhaps the most senior of those who are now practising might be selected to fill the present vacancy on the High Court Bench. Where is the objection? For my part I should not mind advocating the appointment of a European, Hindu, or Parsi Barrister, providing the claims of a Mahomedan Barrister are not overlooked. In other words, let the selection be one that will redound to the honour and dignity of H. H. Nizam's High Court of Judicature.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presided at the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Chambers.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee, regarding the smoke nuisance in the City. The Committee in their report said:—

"The Committee are convinced that the powers vested in the Municipality by the existing Act are not adequate to cope with this long standing grievance. No doubt Section 391 (a) requires that a furnace should consume its own smoke but this requirement is modified by the words *so far as practicable* which render the Section almost entirely inoperative. Again Clause (b) of the same Section lays down that no person shall so negligently use or permit to be used any such furnace as that it shall not *as far as practicable* consume its own smoke. The words italicised must render the application of the Section extremely difficult, and as this is the only Section under which action can be taken by the Municipality to prevent smoke nuisance the efforts of the Executive in that direction must in the majority of cases prove unsuccessful. Under the circumstances it seems to the Committee very desirable that Government should be moved, as suggested by the Commissioner, to have the Municipal Act amended at an early date so as to admit of provisions on the lines of Section 91 (7) of the Public Health Act (England) of 1875 being substituted for the existing Section 391 of the Act, and a time limit fixed within which the emission of black smoke should not be considered a nuisance. (The Section referred to runs:—For the purposes of this Act any chimney—not being chimney of a private dwelling house—sending forth black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance, shall be deemed to be a nuisance liable to be dealt with summarily in manner provided by this Act.) Under such provisions the continued emission of black smoke in large quantities over the time limit fixed will be constituted a nuisance and measures to prevent it will be greatly facilitated.

But the proposed amendment of the Act must take time. Meanwhile it is very necessary that prosecutions under the existing provisions of the Act should be vigorously pushed forward and the Committee beg to recommend that the Commissioner be invited to bring forward proposals for engaging the services of an additional Inspector required by him for special smoke preventive work."

Dr. Sukhia in a separate minute stated:—"I agree with the Committee save in the last para of the report. I do not think now much time will be lost in getting the Act amended as desired in the report because the Government has expressly desired the Corporation some time ago to send in all their amendments so as to enable the Government to take up in the Legislative Council all the proposed amendments together. A special Inspector is entirely unnecessary. There is no necessity nor desirability for engaging the services of an additional Inspector. The present Staff is more than sufficient. Further I must add that all prosecutions for smoke nuisance should be carried out by officers of the superior grade in the Health Department which is only last year reorganised by additional two Assistants to the Health Officer and seven District Health Officers on salaries ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000. I should strongly protest against the engagment of a special man for the purpose of abatement of smoke nuisance which will be a very easy matter to prove if the Act is amended as suggested by the Commissioner and recommended by the Committee. In various British County Councils smoke nuisance Inspectors are neither practical nor qualified Engineers. They are ordinary Health Inspectors working under the Health Departments. A member of the Committee suggested a proposal for engaging a practical Engineer with so called special experience but the Committee wisely did not accept the extraordinary proposal. It would be a sheer waste of rate-payers' money and would lead to unnecessary extravagance, which the Bombay Municipality appears to be vainly proud of, without any increased efficiency, and perhaps to black-mailing. The prevention of smoke nuisance is the paramount duty of the Health Officer himself and that of his immediate assistants. From my personal experience of nearly eight years I regret to say that the Corporation is unmindful in various matters—sanitation in all its branches, financial economy with efficiency, and others and I earnestly wish the rate-payers' representatives fully understand their responsibilities and timely rise to the occasion before it is too late. Mere increase of staff without proper and regular supervision is a fallacy for which the Corporation will have to curse itself in future."

Mr. James MacDonald stated: "I hold it of the utmost importance that an Engineer of experience should be appointed, one who thoroughly understands different kinds of boilers, engines and furnaces and the appliances attached. He should also be able to photograph. The salary should be sufficient to secure a good man as the work cannot be easy and at first at least will be distasteful."

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta moved that the report be approved and adopted and the President be requested to address Government accordingly for the proposed amendment of the Municipal Act. That a copy of the report be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that he would submit proposals for engaging the services of an additional Inspector for special smoke preventive work. Sir Pherozeshah said that the Committee had found that it was impossible to enforce the present Act effectively unless further power was given to the Executive to enable them to take action.

Mr. Sharaf Ali Manuji seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia considered the proposed appointment of an Inspector to be quite unnecessary.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that what they could insist upon the mill agent to do in this matter was to reduce smoke as far as possible, but beyond that he was not able to go. It was impossible for him to do anything by which smoke could be made to disappear altogether. This was a point on which there was a considerable difference of opinion and he believed that some of their engineers were of opinion that smoke could not be reduced to a large extent. The other day he read an interesting article in a newspaper as regarded the measures adopted in the town of Sheffield to deal with the smoke nuisance. There the Municipality appointed an expert, who went round and examined the furnaces and gave an expert opinion and advice. The result was that most of the factories followed the advice with advantage and the smoke consumption went down to a certain extent. The Bombay mill owners were anxious to do whatever specific things the Municipality would ask them to do. There was another letter in the same paper which showed that an expert had been brought out by the Government of India to advise them on smoke nuisance in Calcutta. He was there for a year or so and he said that he was able to reduce smoke nuisance there. Mr. Wadia said that they should follow the example of Sheffield and appoint an expert with a view to devise measures for the reduction of smoke nuisance in Bombay to a fair extent. As for millowners, he would say that they were extremely anxious to meet the wishes of the Municipality, but they did not know how to do it. When the chimney on the Love Grove Pumping Station was found to smoke largely it was suggested that English coal might be used. But that was considered a prohibitive item. If English coal was a prohibitive item for the rich Municipality of Bombay, how much more so it would be for the Bombay mills.

Mr. J. S. W. Milne agreed with Mr. Wadia that the whole difficulty was with regard to the question of teaching millowners of Bombay what to do to solve the problem. He was afraid there was nobody in Bombay who could teach them. The expert in Calcutta did not do very much. He gave a great deal of advice, and yet the result was that the smoke was there as it ever was. He was in favour of the Committee's report as it stood. What he suggested was that the Corporation should bring out from Home a qualified person to suggest means to the millowners to prevent smoke nuisance, and that the Corporation should prosecute the offenders if his recommendations were not carried out. It was no use securing extra powers to deal with the offending chimneys unless the Municipality were able to show to

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1908.

KURDISH RAIDS IN PERSIA.

THE Kurds, concerning whose raids on the Persian frontier Reuter has informed us from time to time, are a peculiar people whose wild doings attract attention especially during times when the settled Government in parts they inhabit has more than usually relaxed its hold. This is the case just now with regard to Persia in many parts of which something like anarchy prevails at the present time. Some of these Kurds inhabit the north-western corner of Persia and are subject nominally to the Shah, who has never firmly established his hold upon them. No wonder that now Persia is weakened by internal struggles, the Kurds have proved so unruly that their actions are the subject of international enquiries by diplomatists. It will be remembered that they played a prominent part thirteen or fourteen years ago in the horrible massacres of the Armenians for which Turkey was responsible, and their conduct at that time was also enquired into half-heartedly by the Turkish authorities, at the instance of the Powers, especially England. At that time the Turkish authorities openly invited the Kurds to massacre the Armenians in whose midst they lived. In 1877 also they were guilty of the same atrocity towards the Armenians. They had been then enlisted by the Turks to fight against Russia, against whom, however, they proved utterly useless, and taking advantage of their armed state, they attacked the Armenian peasantry while the Turks connived at their conduct. Whether they are on the present occasion similarly incited by the Turks to commit depredations on the Persian frontier is not clear; but we may well believe that the Turkish authorities do not view with displeasure these Kurdish raids on the frontier of a State with whom their relations are not friendly. The Kurds are divided between Turkey and Persia. While about two-thirds own allegiance to Turkey, the remainder are under Persia. Their country of Kurdistan may be said to be the point where three empires meet: the Turkish, the Persian and the Russian.

Many of these Kurds seek Russian service and live peaceably enough owing to the strong rule of Russia which would know how to keep the whole of them in check were it to get their allegiance. The sway of both the Sultan and the Shah over the Kurds is very loose, and they may be said to do pretty much as they like, raiding or remaining quiet as it suits their interests. They are valiant fighters individually, but have no sense of discipline or concerted action. Hence they are of little avail if utilised as soldiers in war. But Nadir Shah, the ruler of Persia, a century and three quarters ago, recognising their valiant qualities, hit upon the idea of sending some of these Kurdish tribes to Khorassan, hundreds of miles away, to the Eastern frontier, to fight the Turkomans there. This Kurdish colony in Khorassan exists to the present day, numbering a hundred and fifty thousand, and has thriven much better than those of their race who remained in their own mountains. The Kurds, who number in all about two millions, are chiefly nomads and lead a wandering life. The Right Hon. Mr. James Bryce, who visited their country at the time of his famous ascent of Mount Ararat, which is situated in its extreme northern corner, calls them the most important of a great diversity of wild tribes who occupy Western Asia and dwell interspersed among settled agricultural peoples all through the upper parts of Asia Minor and the border of Turkey and Persia. Their origin is doubtful.

Sir Henry Rawlinson thinks they were originally a Turanian people holding the mountains overhanging Assyria. After the fall of Nineveh they joined the Medes and became gradually Aryanised. Mr. Bryce, however, thinks that there is no basis for the belief that they were a primitive Turanian people representing the so-called Arcadian races from whom Nineveh learnt its magic and much of its religion. He is inclined to this opinion from their language which is a branch of the Iranian family. But a certain Turanian element is found in the south mixed with it and this may have come down from Babylonian times and this may be said to proclaim their Turanian origin. They were formerly pagans in their religion, and even now though long converted to Islam, they are very lukewarm Mahomedans. They still hold some primitive belief in fairies and other good and evil spirits. They bear no religious hatred against the Armenians as might be supposed, but attack them whenever a chance offers, simply in the exercise of their profession as robbers. They are, no doubt, in their attacks on this Christian people, put up by their more fanatic neighbours and nominal rulers, the Turks. Altogether, the Kurds are a very interesting people, and when civilisation returns to Western Asia, one can fancy like Mr. Bryce, that some future may yet be in store for those rigorous mountaineers, who have never bowed to a foreign conqueror. At present they lead a troublous existence, taking advantage of the weakness of their rulers, the Turks, and the Persians, to attack and plunder either, whenever an opportunity offers.

MODEL WORKSHOP AND HOME COMBINED. A NEW departure in philanthropy was made not long ago in Paris. A large establishment was opened in the Rue d'Allemagne, that had been erected by the Philanthropic Society of Paris with funds left by Mlle. Souvestre for this purpose. This lady was the daughter of Emile Souvestre, the Breton writer, whose romances and plays met with a well-merited success for their truthful, fresh, and natural pictures of Breton manners. Mlle. Souvestre devoted herself to teaching on the death of her father, and opened a school in London that, finding favour with the English aristocracy, flourished and earned a fortune for its founder. Success did not extinguish her desire to do good, for she left by will 500,000 francs to the Philanthropic Society of Paris for the benefit of the working class, allowing the Society to decide on the best method of employing the money. M. Georges Picot, a member of the Institute, conceived the original idea of erecting a group of buildings, outside of which the resident artisan or workman need not go to earn a living; he might remain in his workshop, close to his home, with electric power at his disposal, and have on the spot, as assistants, his wife and children. No other town in the world possesses a similar institution. M. Cintra, a young and ingenious architect, made the plans for the new project and carried out his programme successfully. A fine six-storied structure is the result, cheerful in exterior, surrounded by a fine garden, in which is placed on a pedestal the bust of Mademoiselle Souvestre, the foundress. In the basements are vast, well-lighted play-rooms where the children of the residents are safe from all the dangers of the streets. In the courtyards, besides the fine baths for the establishments, are garages, not for the automobiles of the wealthy, but for children's perambulators and carts. There are eight sets of rooms on each floor, opening on two staircases. In the lower floors, for a maximum rent of 700 francs (£28) the tenant has a workroom, fully furnished, in which electric power is installed ready for use. The Parisian worker in any of the smaller industries can pursue his calling here, in the most healthy surroundings instead of as hitherto working far from his home in deplorable hygienic conditions. A door leads from his workshop to the stairs, and another communicates with the large, bright, comfortable apartment for the family this consists of a kitchen, three rooms and the usual offices. If the workman employes an assistant the latter has a washing-installation for his own use. The roofs are utilised as laundry and drying grounds and as gardens for the children. The Philanthropic Society does not believe in giving all this as charity to the artisan; it very wisely only undertakes to ease the burdens of his life. Electricity is charged for at the ordinary rate, and to prevent women from monopolising the laundry quarters all day, fourpence-halfpenny per day or a penny an hour is paid for their use. The rents and fees received by the Society are capitalised, and these accumulations will allow, at short intervals, of the construction of new family work-rooms and homes, thus happily solving the social question. The measure of content that must result from this new departure, may even eventually bring about that repopulation of France which M. Picot has at heart.

THE NATIONALISATION OF RAILWAYS. THERE has been no little talk during the last year on the subject of the nationalisation of British railways and many opinions have been expressed. Whether or no general opinion is in favour of the scheme it is impossible to say, but an interesting contribution has been added to the literature on the subject by a home contemporary which has canvassed the Chambers of Commerce for their opinion. From a dozen replies received to enquiries it appears that the majority of Chambers have never given attention to the matter, while the few that have done so have never been agreed on any definite view. The most enthusiastic supporter of the change is the Dunfermline Chamber which asked the Associated Chambers of Commerce to pass the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this Association, it is desirable that a Royal Commission should be appointed to call evidence and ascertain whether we have the best and most economical system of conducting our railways, and if not, whether it would be for the advantage of the trade and commerce of this country, and ultimately for the benefit of the State in its financial relations, that the railways should become the nation's property." This failed to find acceptance and a second attempt to bring it forward was ruled out of order. There is a very general opinion, however, that the Board of Trade should be given wider powers in settling disputes. Mr. Lloyd-George goes further and asks for complete transference to the State. Despite the existence of a Railway Nationalisation Society and the support of the Board of Trade we do not think that the change is likely to come in the near future. It is a matter on which the country should be consulted and as those chiefly concerned are represented by the Chambers of Commerce, it would seem that the country—or that part of it which is interested—is not likely to demand a change from the present system which might be far worse notwithstanding the many charges brought against it. So long as the demand for the change is half-hearted, as it is to-day, there is little prospect of the reformers being gratified and we see little reason for any change beyond that generally accepted as desirable, wider scope for the Board of Trade in all matters relating to railways both for employes and traders. Granted this, the serious consideration of the larger matter may well be left until the public has been further enlightened as to its merits.

THE Bank of Bengal yesterday reduced their rate of interest from six to five per cent.

SIR HENRY MCMAHON returned to Quetta yesterday from Simla.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

TEN of the postal Mail drivers, who went on strike, at Calcutta were fined Rs. 10 each, yesterday, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate there.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Dco Balduino" from Genoa left Suez, on the 25th instant for Aden and Bombay.

IT is understood that Major Gurdon, C. I.E has been selected to succeed Colonel Roos-Keppel as Political Agent in Khyber and Commandant, Khyber Rifles, and that Major Dew has been appointed to the Gilgit Agency.

THE Government of India have, this year, awarded the State scholarships, tenable, in Europe, by domiciled Europeans and Eurasians, to Mr. Richard Pooroy Dally, who was nominated by the Bengal Government.

DURING the week ending 23rd June 302 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 290 were shipped to China, 1 to Zanzibar, 3 were purchased by the farmer at Godhra, 3 by the farmer at Sholapur and 5 by the farmer at Poona. During the week 519 1/2 chests were imported from Indore.

MR. BAL GANGADHAR TILAK, editor and proprietor of the Marathi weekly "Kesari," printed in Poona was placed before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of publishing sedition and spreading disaffection by the publication of an article headed "The Country's Misfortune" in the issue of his newspaper of the 12th May last. The formal evidence of publication and sale of the "Kesari" in Bombay having been recorded the hearing was adjourned till Monday afternoon. The accused was remanded in Jail and his counsel's application for bail was refused.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 23 was 584, giving a death-rate of 29·46 per annum per thousand, as against 27·06 in the corresponding period of last year, and 37·14 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 45 died from fevers; 26, plague; 23, small-pox; 3, measles; 23, phthisis; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 162, affections of the respiratory organs; 26, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 30, still-born; 92, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 14; Brahmin, 20; Lingast, 3; Bhattia, 11; Hindu of other caste, 256; Hindu low caste, 68; Musalman 129; Parsee, 32; Jew, 3; Native Christian 22; Eurasian, 1. The total number of births was 358, as against 311 the corresponding period of last year, and 340 the average over the past five years.

WE understand, says the "Madras Mail" that for nearly two years past the Government of Madras have been considering a new scheme for the recruitment of officers for the subordinate Revenue establishments, such as the Tahsildari and other kindred appointments. The object of the scheme apparently is to draft into the service young men of respectable connections. The candidates will, we understand, be nominated and a competitive examination will be held to select a certain number of these from time to time. In the selection of candidates it is possible that Government may not be guided solely by a candidate's rank in the examination but consideration will be had in respect of fair representation of certain castes and communities which are somewhat slow in the educational race. The details of the scheme are not yet available, but we have no doubt that they will be placed before the public and that the opinions of leading non-officials and Associations will be invited before the scheme is brought into force.

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THE

WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS,

BY

SIR HOME GORDON, BART.

VIII.

MR. J. R. MASON.

There is something invidious in writing, however appreciatively, about the personality of cricketers, but this becomes positively delicate when dealing with a man of the retiring disposition and innate modesty of Mr. J. R. Mason. He will agree with Mr. E. H. D. Sewell that "imagination of the type that lives to discover what soap W. G. uses with his bath, or whether Trumper wears vivella flannel or Jaeger vest" does cricket harm. And I am glad to say this because there is a sympathetic kindness about "Jack" Mason when I have asked him to do me favours—and dozens will say the same—which makes me reluctant to write even the deservedly laudatory appreciation, for fear it should seem to pass the confines of what he would regard as suitable for public consumption. This is the more to be regretted because he has shown a quiet heroism under adverse circumstances that were thrust on him, combined with a total disinclination to take credit for grinding at a profession when his heart was in the field.

Far and away the greatest cricketer Winchester has produced, my first personal recollection is lying on a grey rug in Upper Club watching him punish the Eton attack. I still think that in their schoolboys he and the beloved "Shrimp" Leveson Gower were as fine a pair of amateurs as ever defended their wickets in a public school match. From that time forth for a good many years he was always available for Kent, and even now, when he can play, anyone on the side feels he is standing down to make room for a superior. Yet in a room full of cricketers you would never think he was one of the best, for he will sit there smiling over the prowess of others, himself putting in a work that always brings out the most striking characteristic of some feat he has witnessed, but when called on to give an account of himself he will knock the ashes out of his pipe and propose to turn in.

The disappointment over the ill-success of Mr. Stoddart's last tour in Australia infinitely transcended that over Mr. Warner's M. C. C. in South Africa, and if Mr. Mason did not altogether fulfil the opening promises of 79, 36, and 128 not out, he fielded gloriously at short slip, and proved a useful bowler. His pace is slow as a rule, but sometimes fast-medium with a good length and the ball coming pretty high on the off stump. His action is elegant and he makes full use of his height—well over six feet. To look at, he is the very cut of an English athlete, and his looks do not belie him.

His batting has an air of natural ease, which was never checked by unduly rigid coaching at Winchester, where Mr. Leveson Gower was allowed to develop his scoring propensities on highly individual lines. Therefore it is not surprising that he possesses a marked characteristic, that of being able to apply a strictly forward style to any type of ball, which he effects by either advancing or standing erect on the left leg. Perhaps no other cricketer can be named with this mannerism, which, in conjunction with playing very straight, enables him to drive with clean force even on a particularly slow wicket. Possibly the saddest moment of a distinguished career was when he forgot the age of W. G. and called him for a short run on his fiftieth birthday at the close of their memorable partnership against the players. It has been said that the lines of Kent cricketers lie in the pleasantest groove, and one of the pleasures of those with whom Mr. Mason has come in contact is that they have been associated with one who did not confine his charm to his batting or reserve his enthusiasm solely for the game.

MR. A. O. JONES.

I forget how many sides there are to a man's character—seven I fancy—but in any case the sight of Mr. A. O. Jones, calm, capable and logical, seated in his office at Nottingham, differs widely from the impression formerly derived of him on the football field, or to-day on the cricket ground, though he there displayed the attributes that assist his success in business. It is with his cricket we have to do. The very mention of his name conjures up the vision of a handsome and stalwart Anglo-Saxon, with clean shaven, rather long face, laughing lips, smiling eyes, and plenty of strength in the line of his chin. Here is a cricketer of the lion hearted type, a man of dauntless energy, who revived Notts cricket when it had reached a state of torpor. Let it be added that personally he is keen on the game, full of breezy good spirits, a vivacious comrade, and one who never says behind another crack amateur's back what he would not say to his face. The game would be happier for those participating if all were imbued with the same spirit.

Mr. A. O. Jones entirely owes his present position to the tenacity with which poor Arthur Shrewsbury stuck to his opinion that he had the makings of a great cricketer. Others also have been persevered with to an abnormal degree, and have in the end justified the experiment, but none perhaps to such a remarkable extent as the present Notts captain, and it leaves one wondering how many budding Ranjitsinhji's and Hirsts have been lost through being dropped after an ordinary trial. Shrewsbury had coached Mr. Jones, and not only believed in him, but persisted in announcing his belief to all and sundry. There can be no doubt that though he scored well at Bedford Modern School, Mr. Jones owed his blue at Cambridge in his last year to his teacher's advocacy and to his own beautiful fielding at slip. That 1903 eleven captained by Hon. F. S. Jackson was a remarkable one for it consisted of K.S. Ranjitsinhji, Messrs. J. M. Douglas, C. M. Wells, P. H. Lathom, E. C. Streatfeild, T. N. Perkins, L. H. Gay, H. R. Bromley, Davenport, A. J. L. Hill, and A. O. Jones, the latter being last in the batting, whilst for his first three years in the Notts side he did very little indeed.

And then he took his rightful place, suddenly assuming his true form which is that of one of the most spirited run-getters. Few bats can make runs against time with more brilliant certainty and more refreshing vigour. A little eager under normal circumstances to force the pace, he is delightful to watch, his chop stroke being as good as that of Mr. George Brann, his square off drive going faster than almost anyone's, his cutting being clean, and altogether the batting effort can most happily be labelled as "slashing." His fertility in getting the ball away is particularly noticeable on a slow wicket, and I especially recall a remarkable 129 at the Oval in 1899 as exemplifying this. In his earliest visit to Australia how colourless was his batting form may be gathered from the fact that his largest score in eleven a side matches was 44. This, however, was only a temporary relapse from his high standard due to inadaptability to the diverse conditions. His luck was still out when he took the last M.C.C. team to Australia. Had it not been for his unfortunate attack of influenza a much different tale might be told of the Test Matches, for example and experience such as his was just what was needed to give a young team confidence in itself. Possibly the consummate feat of his career was his splendid play in the crisis of Gentlemen v. Players in 1904, when the Gentlemen, having gone in to make 412, were reduced to the last man, Mr. Hesketh Pritchard appearing with a dozen runs still needed. The excitement was tremendous, and there were a whole circle of slips for Arnold's bowling, but the Notts captain finished off the match by banging a couple of grand boundaries off the Worcestershireman's fastest deliveries, and receiving an ovation for the nerve displayed at the crisis.

Besides being incomparable as a field, he can bowl leg breaks with an unexpectedly straight and simple ball, which often dismisses an opponent. Showing tact and energy he has worked up his county team, and in 1907 had the satisfaction of seeing it at the top of the Championship table. He is a capital captain, irreproachable and admirable, a typical cricketer to show to an enthusiastic schoolboy.

HIRST.

If among all his "boys" Lord Hawke has a favourite—though he would deny any preference—that favourite is Hirst, and certainly "Georgie" amply deserves all the liking he inspires. No cheerier companion in a long day's fielding can be found, no more willing comrade, and, be it added no greater cricketer. To see his broad face with his twinkling smile, and to hear his voice with the unmistakeable Yorkshire ring in it, uttering some droll thing is to be put in a good humour oneself. Hirst has the quaintest way of putting things, and what he says is absolutely pat and to the point. Of course he is a household name wherever the game is played. When John Tunnicliffe was injured at Cambridge in 1905, someone in the Catford crowd was heard to say "Long John has been given snuff, wonder if he keeps it," in allusion to his excellent tobacconist's shop in Scarborough. In the same way a smile was once produced when Hirst bowled an opponent with a "ripper," for a spectator observed "there's a sugar plum," and of course Hirst and his wife keep a capital sweetstuff shop. I can imagine small boys waxing absolutely reckless in planking down pennies for toffee in order to exchange a word with the great man.

Hirst learnt his cricket in the same club as Rhodes—Kirkheaton—and it was when the village team won the Lumb Cup that his form at the age of eighteen attracted the attention of the executive. Still he was altogether too crude for big company and it was not until after his association with Huddersfield that he really began to be an important player. I witnessed his first match for Yorkshire, and remember how everyone in the pavilion at Lords passed the verdict, "he'll do." Physique helps him, for he has the stamina of a typical Yyke and his strength has borne him in good stead, considering the tremendous amount of work he has to get through. Men like Barnes and Hayward have dropped bowling in order to concentrate their skill on batting, but this would never occur to George Hirst, who will bowl right through an innings, go in fifth and stop a lot or make a century, and then start with the ball again, besides saving literally fifty runs each outing in the field, notably at mid-off and extra cover. His pluck in all the greater because his "game leg"—despite the finest medical skill—has often handicapped him to the extent that a man of less grit would have laid up, whereas he was doing the work of six in a match. It was after long years of anticipation that Hirst was at last permitted to go to Australia, where he did extremely well, and it may be noted that when he started to bowl to Messrs. Trumper and Duff in the first Test Match at Sydney he not only had five men behind the wicket, but square leg and cover point hovering in close, and when Lilley caught Clem Hill off an express, three wickets were down for nine. A lot has been heard of Georgie's swerve and the ball that comes with his arm is unplayable. Statisians may be amused in noticing how he and Haigh have ebb-and-flow in effectiveness in different years, it always being "Yorkshire luck" to find one or other fit to keep up an end opposite to Rhodes. As a bat Hirst is lively, with a clever cut and able forcing strokes. If old Nyren were to be reincarnated it is George Hirst who would pre-eminently win his most golden opinion. His benefit beat all records, but it is not a penny too much for the man or the cricketer.

[THE END.]

THE ENTENTE AND THE LATEST TRIPLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The meeting of old friends who were once disposed to look upon one another with intense jealousy, brings a peculiar gratification to the parties concerned when they are again thoroughly reconciled, whether this happens in the old or new world. In this way France, Russia, and Great Britain have at last clasped hands after a very long estrangement and have affixed their seal of Friendship and Good-Will to the latest European Triplice in the North for the Baltic and the North Seas; while for the South a Triplice is already in existence in the Mediterranean between France, Spain, and Great Britain—Powers that will take great deal of hustling before acting. Fortunately for the "Entente" there has actually been an Anglo-French Alliance half a century ago when by a strange coincidence France and Great Britain banded together and declared war against Russia, on behalf of Turkey, for having seized certain Turkish Provinces, and now these Great Naval Powers have buried the hatchet to become fast friends, doubtless, for years to come for one common object and that is for Peace. The French Emperor when entertained in 1855 at the Guildhall by the City Fathers during the Crimean War, said that the interests of England and France being identical, they are naturally united on all great questions of politics and of human progress from the shores of the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, and from the Baltic to the Black Sea, &c. &c. Turkey, strange to say, has thrown France and Great Britain overboard, for the past splendid services rendered to her, in favour of Germany which has now become the Chief Councillor and Adviser to H. M. the Sultan of Turkey who is now completely under German influence for weal or for woe, but nobody anticipated that the latest Triplice for some reason or other, would cause "profound sensation at Constantinople"—but why? France and Russia being already united years ago by mutual Naval visits to each other, the two Great Nations have now become greatly attached to one another. Then came the timely opportunity, the present Franco-British Exhibition which fittingly smoothened the way for an "Entente" with Russia; and France and Great Britain having embraced each other so to speak, it would have been unwise to allow Russia to remain out of the fold, and so H. M. the King Emperor, the world's great Peace Maker, after wishing the popular President of the Great European Republic Good-bye, by a friendly visit brought Russia into line. So the Triplice in the North and South of Europe is an accomplished fact, but a counter Triplice has been formed by Germany with Austria and Italy in the Mediterranean; while in the distant Pacific Great Britain, The United States of America, and Japan are running together for a common object, Peace, and so good natured John Bull and all the little John Bulls over the seas could go on singing "Rule Britannia" till further orders, but he and they must keep their weather eye open on the North Sea the real danger zone, notwithstanding the numerous friendly visits paid by the various German public bodies, including Burgomasters, Pastors, Priests etc., who it seems cannot influence in the slightest degree the official policy of the Kaiser unless the Federal States of Germany intervene and make their position and power felt and respected, before it is too late. The "indiscretions," to put it mildly, of the Kaiser have been too many and impetuous, and the latest indiscretion—"Let them all come"—which has thrown Europe into a flutter, is quite as unique specimen in keeping with the previous ones. The "N. D. Zeitung" and the other papers know perfectly well what European Power was the "disturbing factor" for these many years without them protesting against the charge. The German Press, with General Keim of the Navy League, have again re-opened the campaign against Great Britain—far, far from being in a friendly tone, simply because H.M. the King pays a visit after many years to H.I.M. the Tsar of all the Russias. When the Kaiser visited Austria and Italy lately the British Press never went into hysterics over it, then why should the German Press now get upset, and in this done for and in the name of Peace?—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

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THE CRISIS IN PERSIA.

FIGHTING AT TABRIZ.

Excellent Behaviour of the Telegraphic Staff.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA DECLINE INTERFERENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 24.

In yesterday's fighting at Teheran the bullets flew around and over the Indo-European Telegraph Station. A native employe was wounded. The staff behaved splendidly.

Reuter is informed on good authority that not only have Great Britain and Russia no intention to interfere in the internal affairs of Persia, but they have warned those concerned not to reckon on them for any support in attempts to interfere with the Parliament.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that fighting occurred in Tabriz between the revolutionaries and the reactionaries throughout Tuesday.

The clergy are siding with the reactionaries.

News from Teheran states that the city was quiet all Tuesday night. Firing was resumed at three o'clock yesterday afternoon when the house of Zahir-ed- dowleh, former Governor of Resht, was shelled and pillaged.

LATER.

Many more arreste were made in Teheran yesterday. The editor of the paper "Surul-israfil" and others have been executed.

Workmen are demolishing Parliament building. The troops are well in hand and orderly and the bazaars are open.

CIVIL SERVICE DINNER.

Lord Curzon's Tribute.

THE DEVASTATIONS OF UNCONTROLLED AMATEURS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Lord Curzon, presiding at the Annual Civil Service Dinner at the Hotel Cecil, last night, paid a tribute to the members of the Indian Civil Service, who wielded powers often exceeding those of Emperors and Kings, and who were exposed to calumny and considerable personal risk.

He prayed his hearers not to believe for a moment that the Civil Service in India was deteriorating or losing sympathy with the natives. It stood as high as ever, and the only difference was that the work was more oppressive.

Lord Curzon described the Home Civil Service as an instrument specially designed by Providence to save the country from the devastating effect of uncontrolled amateurs.

OLD AGE PENSIONS BILL.

No Reduction for Married Couples.

A PARTY COMPROMISE

LONDON, JUNE 25.

In Committee on the Old Age Pensions Bill Mr. Lloyd-George has accepted an amendment moved by Labour Members, abolishing reduction of pensions in the case of married couples.

Mr. Lloyd-George intimated that his acceptance was conditional on the Labour Members supporting the Government and resisting further demands on the Exchequer.

DEGREES AT OXFORD.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred on Mr. Lloyd-George, Sir Robert Hart, and the Prime Minister of Nepal at Oxford yesterday.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNIFICATION.

The Bloemfontein Parliament.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Bloemfontein Parliament has unanimously passed the Unity Resolutions.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Essex has beaten Lancashire by an innings and 8 runs.

Kent has beaten Northamptonshire by an innings and 286 runs.

Sussex has beaten Cambridge University by 168 runs.

Middlesex has beaten Notts by 269 runs.

Surrey has beaten Worcestershire by 288 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Warwickshire by three wickets.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The following is the result of the Northumberland Plate :—

Old China 1
Saint Ollalia 2
Asian 3

OTHER STARTERS.—Mrs. Lyons, Polguard, Slave Trader, Father Bliss, Hill Climber, Minister, Canvas, and Obtruder.

STARTING PRICES.—10 to 1 against Old China, 6 to 1 against Saint Ollalia and 100 to 8 against Asian.

ASIATICS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

Mass Meeting at Johannesburg

FRESH DECLARATION AGAINST REGISTRATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 24.

A meeting of one thousand Indians took place at Johannesburg yesterday, when a Resolution was passed deploring the intention of the Government to depart from the spirit of the January compromise.

The meeting rejected the Government conditions and decided to withdraw all applications for registration made under the compromise, not to submit to the Act and to suffer the consequences.

LATER.

The Rhodesian Legislature has passed the Asiatic Registration measure.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS.

Enormous Thank Offering.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

It is announced that the thank offering of the Pan-Anglican Congress amounted to £383,208, of which £63,693 is Colonial dioceses.

THE CAPTURE OF AN ENGLISHMAN AT TETUAN.

An Unfortunate Family.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DANGER.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Mr. Clark Kennedy who was captured by tribesmen outside Tetuan is the father of the ex-Lieutenant Clark Kennedy, the victim of the Scots Guards ragging case in March, 1906. Knowing the danger he ran, he was wearing a Moorish dress when captured.

THE PORTE AND THE KURDS.

Strong Anglo-Russian Protest.

AN AMBIGUOUS REPLY.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Anglo-Russian representations to the Porte regarding the Kurds were of an unusually energetic character.

The Porte denied that troops had gone beyond the frontier zone, but said that telegraphic orders had been sent to recall any who had, and also to restrain the Kurds.

GREAT SHIPPING DISASTER.

A Steamer Sunk.

151 PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

A telegram from Corunna states that the steamer "Larache" struck the rocks and sank near Muros in a fog.

One hundred and fifty-one persons were drowned. Sixty-one were saved by fishing-boats.

DEATH OF GENERAL CHASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JUNE 25.

Brigadier-General W. St. L. Chase, V. C., died last night at the Military Hospital after a lingering illness of nearly three months and was buried this evening with full military honours accorded to an officer of his rank. His funeral was attended by the Hon'ble Sir Henry McMahon, Major-General Clements, General Officer Commanding, and all the Military and Civil Officers at Quetta as well as a large number of civilians and ladies. The deceased officer's brother Mr. Chase, who has been in Quetta some time, having come from Koolgardi, Australia, on account of his late brother's illness, was chief mourner. The pall bearers were Colonels Finnis, Wickham, Brownrigg, Cahusac, Montgomery, McCracken, Ellis and Smith. General Chase was held in high esteem by Europeans and natives of all ranks. The native officers of his old regiment, the 128th Pioneers, attended the service in the cemetery, and their reverent attitude testified to the love and respect in which they held their old Commander. It is sad that General Chase was unable to take up his new Command, having fallen ill on his way out from home. He was a brilliant officer and his death is a great loss to the service.

DARING MAHSUD RAID.

Villagers Wounded.

LAMBARDAR KILLED AND TWO CONSTABLES CARRIED OFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 25.

Some fifty raiders, believed to be Mahsuds, raided the Kolachi Tahsil, Dera Ismail Khan district, last Monday night. They first visited Saggu, where they wounded two villagers and carried off some property. Then they proceeded to Barahin, where they secured some more property. Afterwards they visited the village of Muhammad Akbar, killed the lambardar, and carried off two constables.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN EX-PRESIDENT.

A Purger of Politics.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 24.

A telegram from New York gives the news of the death of ex-President Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland, like his predecessor, Mr. Arthur, and like several other prominent American public men, was the son of a clergyman, his father having been a Presbyterian minister. He received the average common school education of the Northern States, and was for some time engaged in teaching. Although a young and active man when the Civil War broke out he did not go to the front, but sent a substitute ; a fact out of which some political capital would have been made in the campaign of 1884 had not his opponent, Mr. Blaine, done exactly the same thing.

Entering on the legal profession, Mr. Cleveland settled down in the city of Buffalo, and appears to have done nothing particular for several years. He was known as a "ward politician" of the Democratic Party—i.e., a man who hangs round a good deal in bar-rooms and hotels, the centre of a crowd of men "on the make," who run the party machinery, control the caucuses, and get themselves elected to all the offices that are going. They form a class in bad repute throughout the United States although the most respectable men will avail themselves of their services in a closely-contested election. While Mr. Cleveland belonged to this set he formed a connection with a woman named Maria Halpin, which was a fruitful source of scandal in the Presidential campaign, although he himself behaved in a very bold and honourable manner about it. He acknowledged his offence, and determined to prove his sincerity by turning over a new leaf.

Cleveland pulled the wires of the Democratic Party in Buffalo with such success that he became, first, Sheriff and afterwards mayor, of the city. It would appear to have been about the period of his mayoralty that he determined, like Falstaff, to "forswear sack, and live cleanly"; for he made a most honest and efficient mayor—a not too common phenomenon, unfortunately, in the great cities of the United States. Being so able an administrator on the one hand, and so fully in touch with his party on the other hand, the Democrats of New York State determined in 1882 to run Cleveland as their candidate for Governor of the State. There was at the time a split in the Republican Party of New York, owing to unseemly interference from Washington ; and Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor by an enormous majority over his opponent. As Governor of New York Mr. Cleveland carried on the same tradition of honesty and efficiency which had attached to him in the office of Mayor of Buffalo ; but it was charged against him that he was too subservient to the great money power which centres in the city of New York. In particular he offended the working-classes by vetoing a measure for securing cheap transit in New York.

When the time came for the nomination of Presidential candidates in 1884, the Republicans, after a long and severe struggle, selected Mr. Blaine as their standard-bearer—a choice which led to a small secession from the party, principally confined to rich and influential gentlemen in New York and Boston, some of whom objected to Mr. Blaine because he was so strong a Protectionist, others because he was opposed to Civil Service reform, and still others because of his intimate connection with financial scandals. The Democrats found themselves with a number of prominent party men none of whom commanded any national confidence. Under these circumstances the New York Democrats urged the nomination of Cleveland as a tried and successful administrator and a perfectly honest politician. The idea "caught on," and immediately that curious enthusiasm for a hitherto unknown man which is peculiar to the United States began to grow with amazing rapidity. The campaign was disgraceful to America, it was one of slander and abuse far beyond anything ever experienced in England. The two sides were very evenly divided; but at the last moment the Irish Catholic vote in New York swung round to Cleveland (owing to foolish speech by a clergyman at a Blaine banquet), and he was elected.

Mr. Cleveland's was neither a remarkable nor a very successful Administration. Its chief began well, but he failed to live up to his reform pledges and alienated many friends by sustaining the worst wire-pullers, especially in Maryland and Indiana, while he turned out office holders wholesale, just like his predecessors. Rightly or wrongly, his Administration, too, acquired the reputation of being weak in the backbone when dealing with foreign Governments ; and no more serious charge than this can be brought against any President. Mr. Cleveland did one very clever and admirable thing, however ; he married one of the prettiest and most attractive young ladies to be found in a country whose young ladies are pretty and attractive. Mrs. Cleveland at once became an "institution" ; she enhanced her husband's reputation, and did more for him than a hundred electioneering agents.

But she did not do enough ; for in the campaign of 1888 Mr. Cleveland was beaten by General Harrison. The general issue was supposed to be the tariff, but on this subject Mr. Cleveland and his party backed down from their original Free Trade position, and there was little to choose between the contending "platforms." A much more important cause of the Democratic overthrow was a "deal" between the Republicans of New York and the adherents of Mr. Hill, the present Governor of that State, and a strong rival of Cleveland. As a result, Harrison captured New York, and was elected. Mr. Cleveland was again President from 1893 to 1897 and enjoyed the distinction of being the only ex-President of the United States living. Mr. Cleveland was just over seventy years of age.

THE BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Improved Rates of Pay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

With the approval of the Government of India, the subordinates of the Barrack Department are being formed into a separate list for military promotion with improved rates of pay. The revised conditions of promotion which will not apply to the members of the old Madras Barrack Department list will be on what is known as the 2/5ths scale, *i.e.*, a cadre with 2/5ths of the total number of subordinates holding commissioned and warrant rank, the remainder being non-commissioned officers.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

ANOTHER PARSEE BARONET.

Knighthood for Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

The following Birthday Honours are announced:—

TO BE K. C. S. I.

Mr. C. S. Bayley.
Mr. E. N. Baker.
The Maharajah of Jodhpur,
The Rana of Jhalawar.
Raja Rasul Khan of Oudh.

TO BE C. S. I.

Mr. O'Dwyer, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, Hyderabad.
Mr. J. S. Meston, Officiating Finance Secretary, India.
Mr. G. W. Shaw, Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma.
Mr. W. A. Inglis, Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Bengal.
Mr. R. A. Younghusband, Commissioner, Lahore.

TO BE K. C. I. E.

Colonel Nawab Aslamkhan, lately Commandant, Khyber Rifles.
Mr. J. H. Holland, Director, Geological Survey.
Nawab Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Muhammad Ali Beg of Hyderabad.

TO BE C. I. E.

Dr. A. G. Bourne, Director, Public Instruction, Madras.
Mr. A. M. Ker, of the Alliance Bank.
Captain G. H. Hewett, Director, Royal Indian Marine.
Mr. E. H. Radice, Collector, Benares.
Mr. R. B. Hughes-Buller, Collector, Backerganj.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Binning, Commandant, 2nd Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Perry, I.M.S., Principal, Lahore Medical College.
Major F. G. Beville, Political Agent, Bhopawar.
Mr. M. Filose, Chief Secretary to the Maharajah of Gwalior.
Rai Sahib Kishen Kaul, Private Secretary to the Maharajah of Kashmir.

TO BE KNIGHTS.

Justice R. F. Rampini, Officiating Chief Justice, Bengal.
Mr. G. H. Sutherland, Sheriff of Calcutta.
Mr. Vithaldas Thackersey, Additional Member, Bombay Council.

TO BE BARONET.

Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir of Bombay.

KAISAR-I-HIND GOLD MEDAL.

Mr. W. Egerton, Magistrate, Darbhanga.
Mrs. D. King, lately of Calcutta.
Maharajah of Vizianagram.

KAISAR-I-HIND SILVER MEDAL.

Mrs. Goodbody, of Deoli.
Dr. K. Kilwalkar of Kholapur.
Dr. A. Lankaster of Peshawar.
Dr. Anbi Bakash, retired Hospital Assistant.
Sardar Raza Ali Khan and Khan of Lahora.
Dr. D. E. Ranjit Singh of Allahabad.
Maung T. E. T. Pyo, Honorary Magistrate, Bassein.

(For Native Honours see Supplement.)

EMPIRE DAY.

India and Australia.

INTERCHANGE OF COURTESIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 25.

At Lucknow, in New South Wales "Empire Day" was celebrated with great *eclat* by school children and a special feature was the interchange of courtesies between the children of Lucknow in Australia and the Lucknow of India.

Mr. Withington, Mayor of Orange, said that the occasion was a unique one, and he referred to the exchange of flags and adverted in stirring terms to the history of Lucknow in India.

At the conclusion of the speeches the children sang "Red, White and Blue," while the flag received from La Martiniere, Lucknow, was hoisted and cheered. On the same day the flag received here from Lucknow in Australia floated over the Martiniere Tower. In addition to the Union Jack, La Martiniere schools sent Australia a large photograph of their school, also of the Martiniere Post at the Residency, which they so gallantly defended during the Mutiny. The Australian children have framed the photographs in oak and placed them in the Town Hall, Lucknow, New South Wales.

OOREGAUM GOLD MINE COMPANY.

Dividend Declared.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 25.

According to a special London telegram, received, to-day the Ooregum Gold Mine Company has declared a dividend of 16d. on preference shares and 4d. on ordinary shares.

"EARLY last month we protested," says the "Times of Ceylon," "against the restrictive order declaring that at the end of existing contracts no further local contracts will be given out, but that everything required by the Government must once more be obtained through the Crown Agents. We gave specific instances and quoted figures demonstrating not only marked financial advantages through public tenders, but also health advantages in the case of the Medical Department. Our statements stand unchallenged, and powerful case can be readily made out for a root-and-branch reform in favour of the larger Crown Colonies being given freedom to make their own contracts. The inquiry which has been ordered in London will, we fear, be of a very incomplete nature. Seeing that the officials, who supply most of the evidence, will sit on the Commission, we can hardly hope, without strong outside agitation, to upset vested interests, and something like a costly monopoly, and obtain the most beneficial and untrammelled results."

FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

Honours for Native Soldiers.

EXCEPTIONAL DEEDS OF GALLANTRY.

A COMPREHENSIVE LIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

The following honours and rewards are awarded in connection with the recent operations upon the frontier :—

Hospital Assistant Karam Chand to senior rank.

The following are admitted to the Order of British India, Second Class :—Subadar-Major Amar Singh, Thapa, 2-5 Gurkhas, and Jemadar Mir Ahmad, Khyber Rifles.

The following are promoted to First Class in the Order of British India :—Subadar Major, Zorgun Shah 55th Coke's Rifles, and Narayan Singh, 34th Pioneers.

The following are promoted to the Second Class (Order of British India), Jamadar Fatta, 23rd :—Peshawar Mountain Battery ; Subadar-Major Kartar Singh, 22nd Punjabis, and Subadars Mihan Singh, 28th Punjabis, Sayyid Ali, 53rd Sikhs, Dayal Singh, 54th Sikhs, Bishn Singh, 37th Wilde's Rifles, Dit Singh, 59th Scinde Rifles, and Tor Khan, Khyber Rifles.

To the 1st Class Order of British India,—Lieutenant Colonel Sunit Singh, Kashmere Imperial Service Lancers, deceased.

To 2nd Class—Sardar Bakshish Singh, Commandant, Nabha Imperial Service Infantry.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admissions to the military divisions of the Indian Order of Merit :—

To 3rd Class—Sowar Jehangir Beg, 21st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry during the operations of the Mohmand Field Force. On the 24th May, during a rearguard action near Kargha, this sowar rode under a heavy fire to the assistance of some wounded men of the 55th Coke's Rifles, dismounted and gave up his horse to Havildar Kishan Singh, who had been dangerously wounded in the chest, and then he led the horse back to shelter.

Havildar Sadu Singh, 22nd Punjabis, for conspicuous gallantry during the operations of the Mohmand Field Force. On the night of the 16th and 17th May when a picquet at Kasai, under his command, was the object of a furious and sustained attack by the enemy, this non-commissioned officer, although wounded, continued to direct his men and by his example of coolness and determination inspired those under him with confidence, and thus contributed in a great measure to the successful resistance of the enemy's attack, during which this picquet suffered heavily.

Naick Ram Singh, 22nd Punjabis, for conspicuous gallantry during the operations of the Mohmand Field Force. On the night of the 16th and 17th May this non-commissioned officer was one of the signallers of the picquet at Kasai, and although wounded continued to take part in the defence, showing an example of coolness and courage which contributed in a great measure to a successful resistance of the enemy's attack.

Bugler Kirpal Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers, for conspicuous gallantry during the operations of the Mohmand Field Force. On 18th May at Sanawar, Cheena, on the occasion of a Ghazi attack, this bugler at once dashed into the enemy and displayed a fine spirit of courage.

Sepoy Pahara Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers, for conspicuous gallantry during the operations of the Mohmand Field Force. On 18th May at Zanawar, Cheena, on the occasion of a Ghazi attack. This sepoy stood manfully at bay, thereby averting a possible panic and safeguarding the lives of his comrades. He killed the Ghazi who cut down Sepoy Bhulla Singh of the same regiment.

Jamadar Arsla Khan, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force) for conspicuous gallantry during the operations of the Mohmand Field Force. On 24th May during the action at Kargha this native officer led his Company with great boldness and dash. He was one of the first to get into the enemy's sangars, and afterwards, followed by a few men, rushed up the hill which was lined with hundreds of the enemy cutting down two of their number with his sword. He was only restrained by the order to retire from proceeding further.

Havildar Ali Sher, 53rd Sikhs, for conspicuous gallantry during the operations of the Mohmand Field Force. On the 20th May, during the retirement to camp at Umra Khel, this non-commissioned officer under a heavy fire and closely pursued by the enemy remained behind to assist his commanding Officer from a dangerous position in difficult ground.

Sepoy Hira Singh, 53rd Sikhs, for conspicuous gallantry during the operations of the Mohmand Field Force. On 20th May, during the retirement to camp at Umra Khel, this sepoy, under a heavy fire and closely pursued by the enemy, remained behind with Havaldar Ali Sher of the same regiment, and to assist his Commanding Officer from a dangerous position in difficult ground.

Havildar Mir Dast, 55th Coke's Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry during the operations of the Mohmand Field Force. On the 18th May at Sardig this non-commissioned officer with two men found himself in close proximity to a group of the enemy holding a position behind a low wall among bushes above a small nullah. With his two men he at once rushed the position, shooting two and bayonetting one of the enemy. In the execution of this deed he was severely wounded.

Naick Tega Singh, 55th Coke's Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry during the operations of the Mohmand Field Force. On the 24th May when on rear guard duty near Kargha this non-commissioned officer returned under a heavy fire to pick up and bring in Havildar Kishan Singh, who had been severely wounded and was unable to assist himself.

Sepoy Basant Singh, 55th Coke's Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry during the operations of the Mohmand Field Force. On the 24th May when on rear guard duty near Kargha this sepoy returned under a heavy fire to assist in bringing in Havildar Kishan Singh, who had been severely wounded and was unable to assist himself. Whilst doing this Sepoy Basant Singh was himself severely wounded in the thigh, yet in spite of this he persevered in his efforts to assist Havildar Kishan Singh.

Sepoy Kalandar, 55th Coke's rifles, for conspicuous gallantry during the operations of the Mohmand Field Force. On 18th May at Sardar this sepoy was with Havildar Mir Dast of the same regiment and another man when they found themselves in close proximity to a group of the enemy holding a position behind a low wall among bushes above a small nullah. When Havildar Mir Dast was wounded Sepoy Kalandar assisted the former into a nullah where with another sepoy he held his ground until relief arrived.

Subadar Arsla Khan, 57th Wilde's Rifles for conspicuous gallantry during the operations of the Mohmand Field Force. On 20th May at Umra Killi this native officer led a counter attack on a party of the enemy who had taken up a covered position about fifty yards distant and killed them all. But for this operation which required great coolness and courage the losses to our force during the retirement might have been very severe.

Sepoy Dadan, 57th Wilde's Rifles for conspicuous gallantry during the operations of the Mohmand Field Force on 20th May during a retirement at Umra Killi this Sepoy along with Sepoy Imam Ali ran back to recover the body and rifle of a sepoy who had been killed, carrying them back to camp under a heavy fire from and closely pursued by the enemy

Sepoy Imam Ali, 57th Wilde's Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry during the operations of the Mohmand Field Force. On 20th May during a retirement at Umra Killi this sepoy, along with Sepoy Dadhu, ran back to recover the body and rifle of a sepoy who had been killed, carrying them back to camp under a heavy fire from and closely pursued by the enemy.

Sepoy Amar Singh, 59th Scinde Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry during the operations of the Mohmand Field Force. On the 24th April this sepoy picked up Jemadar Jehandad Khan of the same regiment when the latter was wounded in the firing line. In doing so he was severely wounded, but notwithstanding carried the Jemadar back to the "doolie."

Havildar Manga, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, for conspicuous gallantry during the operations of Mohmand Field Force. On the 29th May at Khuda Khel during the retirement from heights Sepoy Mir Hussain was severely wounded on the leg. The enemy were then only about fifty yards distant Havildar Manga at once rushed back and with the greatest gallantry under a close and heavy fire carried the wounded man down a precipitous slope out of danger.

Sepoy Nur Zaman, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, for conspicuous gallantry during operations of the Mohmand Field Force. On 29th May at Khuda Khel during the retirement from the heights Sepoy Mir Husain was severely wounded in the leg. The enemy were then only about fifty yards distant. Sepoy Nur Zaman, followed by Havildar Manga at once rushed back and with the greatest gallantry under a close and heavy fire carried the wounded man down a precipitous slope out of danger.

Hospital Assistant Kehar Singh Chandail, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, attached to 57th Wilde's Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry during the operations of the Mohmand Field Force. This Hospital Assitant during the advance displayed great courage and devotion to duty in attending to the wounded on several occasions under a heavy fire from the enemy.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to notify that had Jemadar Mir Afzal Khan, 22nd Punjabis, and Sepoy Bhulla Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers, survived, the distinction of the 3rd class of the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit would have been conferred upon them in recognition of their conspicuous gallantry during the operations of the Mohmand Field Force.

Jemadar Mir Afzal Khan on the night of the 16th May, when the picquet under his command at Kasai, was the object of a furious and sustained attack by the enemy, continued, although twice wounded, to direct and encourage his men until he fell mortally wounded in the chest. His example of coolness and determination inspired the men with confidence in an extremely difficult position and contributed largely to the successful resistance of the enemy's attack. His widow is admitted to the pension of the 3rd Class of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

Sepoy Bhulla Singh on 18th May at Zanawar, Cheena, on the occasion of a Ghazi attack, stood manfully at bay, thereby averting a possible panic and safeguarding the lives of his comrades. Having killed two of the Ghazis hew as cut down by a third. His widow also is admitted to the pension of the 3rd Class of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction an award of the Indian Distinguised Service Medal to the undermentioned native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 21st (Price Albert Victor's Own) Cavalry.

Risaldar Major Sardar Janmeja Singh.

Dafadar Harwant Singh, Lance Dafadar Dewa Singh.

23rd Cavalry—Resaldar Hassamuddin Khan.

22nd Derajat Mountain Battery—Driver Mangal Singh.

1st Prince of Wales Own Sappers—Colour Havildar Ramantar Patak.

19th Punjabis—Jemadar Jalal Khan.

20th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Infantry—Subadar Kwaja Muhammad Khan.

22nd Punjabis—Subadar Allah Nur, Havildar Sarfaraz Khan, Havildar Badr] Din, Havildar Jehandad Khan, Sepoy Partab Singh and Sepoy Jawala Singh.

28th Punjabis—Subadar Umarz Khan.

33rd Punjabis—Subadar Major Bahadur Khan.

34th Sikh Pioneers—Subadar Natha Singh, Lance Naik Chanda Singh, and Sepoy Bir Singh.

52nd Sikhs—Jamadar Ata Khan.

53rd Sikhs—Subadar Sayyid Ali, Jamadar Sarban Singh, Havildar Kishn Singh, Havildar Gul Akhmad, Havildar Chunan Singh, Havildar Umar and Sepoy Kehr Singh.

54th Sikhs—Havildar Galodn, Havildar Hashmat-Ali, Sepoy Mian Khan.

55th Coke's Rifles—Subadar Mansur Khan, Jamadar Dand Shah, Naick Fauja Singh, Sepoy Baghi Singh, Sepoy Bela Singh, and Sepoy Summergil.

57th Wilde's Rifles—Jamadar Bhagat Singh, Jamadar Mudir, Havildar Jagat Sing, Sepoy Bahadur, Sepoy Bazid Khan, Sepoy Lal Mir, Sepoy Byan Singh, and Sepoy Mangal Singh.

59th Scinde Rifles.—Subadar Mukhmad Jan, Jamadar Jahan Dad Khan, Havildar Mir Nabbi Hussain, Havildar Sawar Singh, Havildar Ralla Singh, Havildar Mohin Khan, Sepoy Attar Singh, Sepoy Madai Ali and Sepoy Kaka Singh.

50th Silladar Camel Corps—Risaldar Mizir Mahommed.

Khyber Rifles—Subadar Major Jawas Khan.

Kurram Militia—Subadar Muhammad Husain.

ARREST OF MR. TILAK.

CHARGE OF SEDITION.

Proceedings in Court.

BAIL REFUSED.

Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, accompanied by his Inspectors arrested Bal Gangadhar Tilak on Wednesday evening when he was conferring with his friend Pranjpe in the Sardar Grah, Sitaram Buildings. A warrant was obtained against him for offences alleged to have been committed under Section 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, in connection with a certain article headed "The Country's Misfortune" published in his weekly newspaper "Kesari" of 12th May.

Inspector Sullivan of the Detective Force has proceeded to Poona with a search warrant to search the office premises of the "Kesari."

Tilak was placed yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code with bringing or attempting to bring into hatred and contempt and exciting or attempting to excite disaffection against His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India and with promoting feelings of enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. Joseph Baptista, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. Bodas and Mr. S. M. Dixit, Pleaders, defended the accused.

A large number of spectators, mostly students, had assembled in the Court to witness the proceedings.

Superintendent Sloane of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department examined by Mr. Bowen said that he identified the accused as the person mentioned in the information. The "Kesari" was published and sold in Bombay. He had been purchasing the "Kesari" for several months. He had bought the issue of the 12th May last in Bombay.

Mr. Bowen : Your Worship, I will ask for an adjournment.

The Magistrate : Are you not prepared to go on with the case now ?

Mr. Bowen replied that he was not.

Mr. Davar, in opposing the application for an adjournment, said that it was needless for him to mention that the accused was an educated gentleman holding a very high position in the Western presidency, particularly in the Maratha districts. The accused was arrested at six o'clock on Wednesday evening and had since been in the lock-up. He (counsel) had not got a copy of the information and did not know what the charge was against the accused. If the charge were that of sedition under Section 124A he was quite willing to go on with the case and he was prepared to admit the publication. Since he was willing to admit publication he thought there was no necessity to postpone further hearing in order to call evidence to prove publication. The prosecution must be ready with the case and he asked them to lead formal evidence, and if his Worship made up his mind to try the case himself he might do so, or commit the accused to the Sessions. It was only fair that if his Worship had not made up his mind one way or the other, the accused should be released on bail.

Mr. Bowen said that it was necessary to prove a "prima facie" case if his Worship decided that the accused should be committed to the Sessions. Counsel's admission as to publication could not be taken. The offence with which the accused was charged was a very serious one; and there was evidence which it was necessary for him to obtain and which he had not got at present. He would ask for an adjournment till Saturday.

Mr. Davar said that he failed to see why counsel's admission as to publication should not be taken, when counsel's plea of guilty on behalf of an accused person could be accepted.

The Magistrate said that the fact was quite clear. Formal evidence must be given and the accused could not admit part of the evidence.

Mr. Davar : Suppose I now say the accused pleads guilty to the charge?

The Magistrate : That is another thing. But the accused cannot plead guilty until a charge is framed against him.

Mr. Davar : If an adjournment is required for calling evidence before publication I am willing to assist the prosecution in getting that evidence now.

Mr. Bowen : I am not prepared to go on. Publication is not the only thing, and I do not know whether the evidence of Mr. Sloane alone is sufficient.

Mr. Davar submitted that if there was evidence of publication, it was sufficient for committing the accused to the Sessions. The prosecution might call the other evidence at the High Court.

Mr. Bowen, submitted that a "prima facie" case had to be made out before the case could be committed to the Sessions. As a matter fact he had not got all his witnesses there.

His Worship adjourned the case to Monday next.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Counsel for the defence then applied for bail. He said that unfortunately the position was this, that if there was a delay in committing the case to the High Court and it was not taken up at the present Sessions there would be a delay of about three months.

Mr. Bowen, in opposing the application, said that if his Worship referred to the information and the translation of the article complained of he could only come to the conclusion that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the accused had been guilty of the offence under Section 124A.

Mr. Bowen here read out a few passages from the article complained of and submitted that the whole tenour of the article was to create disaffection and feelings of enmity against the Government, which was described as "white bureaucracy constantly practising oppression and tyranny."

Mr. Davar submitted that the main object of the bail was to secure the attendance and person of the accused in Court. He cited some English cases in support of his contention. Counsel further said that he did not think the Government would dispute his statement that Mr. Tilak was a very well-known man, of great influence and having the reputation of being a man who was as good as his word. Mr. Tilak held a very high position, particularly amongst Government officials, who had latterly consulted him on points of administration. He was a gentleman for whom many respectable citizens of Bombay would come forward to give bail of any amount that his Worship desired even if it exceeded a lakh of rupees. Under the circumstances his Worship had got to decide whether Mr. Tilak was likely to leave the jurisdiction of the Court to avoid the clutches of justice.

Mr. Bowen submitted that the cases cited by Mr. Davar had no application to the present case. The question was that if under Section 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code his Worship came to the conclusion that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the accused was guilty of the offence, the Court had no discretion in the matter.

The Magistrate refused bail.

ship held that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the accused had committed an offence under the Section under which he was charged.

On the application of Mr. Davar, the Magistrate granted permission to the Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. M. R. Bodas, Mr. S. M Dixit, Mr. W. S. Bapat and Mr. Gandhy to see Mr Tilak while he was in the lock-up.

ANOTHER APPLICATION.

TO KEEP HIM AT THE LOCK-UP.

In the afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. S. M. Dixit, Pleader, applied to the Court to allow B. G. Tilak to remain in the Esplanade Police Court lock-up till Monday or till such date as he might be committed to the Sessions. It would be very inconvenient for his legal advisers to knock about the town in case he was remanded to goal.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, said that it was really a matter for the police. He for himself had no objection to the application being granted, but he thought it would be inconvenient for the police if the accused were to be kept for so long a time in the lock-up.

Superintendent Stanford said that he was the Superintendent in charge. It was most objectionable that the accused should be kept for so long in the lock-up.

Mr. Bowen submitted that it was an unreasonable application. There could be no objection if the accused were kept a day more in the lock-up, but it would be objectionable to keep him there long.

Mr. Dixit said that the application was not without a precedent. On a previous occasion Mr. Tilak was allowed to remain in the lock-up till he was committed to the Sessions.

Superintendent Stanford said that the Commissioner of Police should be asked if he had any objection to the application being granted.

It was then resolved to defer the disposal of the application till 5-30 p. m.

At 5-30 p. m. the application was further heard.

Mr. Sloane said that the police had objection to the accused being kept in the lock-up for long, as in that case they would probably have to strengthen the police force there and as it would be very inconvenient for the police if he were kept there.

The Magistrate said that as the police objected to the application being granted he would refuse the application. He would, however, issue an examination warrant to produce the accused whenever required by his legal advisers.

A large crowd collected in the afternoon outside the Police Court compound to see the accused. The crowd numbered about more than five hundred. They mostly congregated near the gate on the Bori Bunder side of the compound from where accused persons are generally taken out to gaol. But the police to preclude the possibility of a demonstration took the accused from the other gate on the Dhobi Talao side in a victoria and the crowd thinking that the accused was still in the Court building waited there till a late hour. The presence of the prison-van in the compound also lent colour to this belief of the crowd. The accused had however been taken, as stated above, to the gaol in a victoria.

In the First Division of the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Criminal Appeal revision work was disposed of on Thursday morning by the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight. No sooner it was known that the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Aston, had refused to admit Mr. Tilak to bail, it was reported that a revision of Mr. Aston's order would be applied for in this Court, as was done in the case, of the editor of the "Kal" newspaper. In that case, the First Division Court had declined to interfere with the Magistrates order, as no sufficient grounds had been shown to their Lordships to cancel Mr. Aston's order, and to admit the accused to bail. After the accused in that case was committed for trial to the Sessions, an application for bail was made to the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, the Judge who was to preside in the Sessions, and the accused was admitted to bail. Bearing this precedent in mind, a crowd began to collect, shortly before lunch time, to watch the application for bail in Mr. Tilak's case also. The majority of the crowd belonged to members of the legal profession and their clerks; but as no application was made, and the Court rose for lunch, the crowd dispersed. Before the Court re-assembled in the afternoon, quite a crowd of Deccani youths, nearly all of whom wore brown caps, collected in the First Division Court. Mr. Justice Knight alone presided at the time, the Chief Justice having had to attend to some urgent Chamber affairs. Mr. Justice Knight noticed the crowd, and inquired whether there was anything particularly exciting. Waiting for about half an hour in hope, the crowd of Deccani youths at length melted away. On enquiry, it was ascertained that Mr. Tilak's legal advisers held a conference, in which other members of the profession interested in Mr. Tilak assisted. Their first decision had been to engage senior counsel and make the application for revision of the order of bail, provided certified copies of the proceedings before the Magistrate were received in time to leave a reasonable margin for making affidavits, and for giving sufficient notice to the legal advisers of the Crown. Other counsel prevailed afterwards: for, no sign, of any such application appeared until the rising-time at 5-30. On further enquiry, it was ascertained that as Friday was the King's Birthday, and the High Court would be closed in honour of the celebration of that holiday, nothing could be done. On Saturday morning, the Third Criminal Sessions of the year would begin, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar. Skipping over Sunday, probably Mr. Tilak would be committed for trial on Monday in the event of a "prima facie" case being made out against him, in the opinion of the trying Magistrate. Once committed to the Sessions, the cognisance of his case lay in the discretion of the Sessions Judge; and acting on the precedent in the "Kal" case, application for bail would be made before Mr. Justice Davar in the Tilak case also.

THE INCRIMINATING ARTICLE.

We give below a translation of the incriminating article headed—"The Country's Misfortune." "No one will fail to feel uneasiness and sorrow to see that the naturally mild and peace-loving India is reduced to the condition of Russia in Europe. Furthermore, it is indisputable that (the fact) of two innocent European ladies having fallen victims to a bomb at Muzzufferpur will especially inspire many with hatred against the people belonging to the party of the rebels. That many occurrences of this kind have taken place in European Russia and are taking place (even) now is a fact famous in history. But we did not think that the political situation in India would so soon reach a stage, that the obstinacy and perversity of the white bureaucracy of our country would so soon inspire with utter disappointment the young generation solicitors for the advancement of their country and impel them so soon to (follow) the rebellious path But the dispensations of God are inscrutable. It does not appear from the statements of those who were arrested in connection with the bomb outrage case at Muzzufferpur, that (the bomb) was thrown through the hatred (felt) for some individual or simply owing to the action of some roguish madcap Even Khudiram, the thrower of the bomb, feels sorry that two innocent ladies of Mr. Kennedy's family fell victims in place of Mr. Kingsford. What then (should be said) of others? It is plain from the statements of those very young gentlemen, who took in hand this work by founding a secret society that they were fully aware that it was not possible to overthrow British rule in India by such monstrous deeds. None of the arrested persons have stated that the mere establishment of a secret society at the present time would be sufficient to do away with the oppressive bureaucracy. Some of the Anglo-Indian Journalists have cast ridicule on these young men by insolently asking the question "will the English rule disappear by the manufacture of a hundred muskets or ten or five bombs? But we have to suggest to the said editors that this is not a subject for ridicule. The young Bengalee gentlemen, who perpetrated these terrible things do not belong to the class of thieves or budmashes; had that been so, they would not have made frank statements to the Police (as they have done) now through the secret society of this Bengali youths may have been formed like that of the Russian rebels for secret assassination of the authorities it appears plain from the statements that it was formed not for the sake of self-interest but owing to the exasperation produced by the autocratic exercise of power by the unrestrained and powerful white bureaucrats. It is known to all that the mutinies and revolts of nihilists that frequently occur even in Russia take place for this very object, and looking (at the matter) from this point of view (one) is compelled to say that the same state of things which has been brought about in Russia by the oppression (practised) by the swadeshi officers of that country, has now been inaugurated in India in consequence of the oppression practices by a lien officers. There is none who is not aware that the might of the British Government is as great and as unlimited as that the Russian Government. But the rulers who exercise unrestricted power must always remember that there is also a limit to the patience of humanity. Since the Bengal Partition the minds of the Bengalis have become most exasperated and all their efforts to get the partition cancelled by lawful means (have) proved fruitless; and it is known to the world that even Pandit Morley, or now Lord Morley, has given a flat refusal to their (request). Under such circumstance, no one in the world, except the white bureaucrats, inebriated with the insolence of authority will think that not even a very few of the people of Bengal should not become turn-headed and feel inclined to commit excesses. Experience shows that even a cat shut up in a house rushes with vehemence upon the person who confines it there and tries to kill him. The Bengalis, however, no matter how powerless they might be thought to be are human beings, and should not be bureaucracy remember that like, (those of) other men the feelings of the Bengalis, too, are liable to become fierce or mild as occasion demands. It is true that India having now been for many years under the sway of alien rulers, the fire spirit and vehemence natural to the Indians have to a great extent cooled down; but under any circumstances, this vehemence or indignation cannot descend to zero degree and freeze altogether. Old or experienced leader can so far as they themselves be concerned, keep this indignation permanently within prescribed bounds with (the help of) their experience and mature thought but it is impossible for all the people of the country thus to keep their spirit, indignation or irritability always within the above bounds; perhaps it may even be said without hesitation that the inhabitants of that country in which it is possible for the (feeling of) indignation to remain always within prescribed bound are destined to remain perpetually in slavery. It is not that our rulers are not aware of this principle. English statesmen have indeed, settled the lines of British policy in India by bearing in mind that British rule in this country is alien and of (the people of) a different religious faith. When one country rulers over another, the principal aim of the rulers is self-interest alone, but the extent of that self-interest is bounded in such a way that the subjects might not become exasperated. (What) is called statesmanship (consists) only in this and in this very (thing) has been designated enlightened self-interest by some English authors. British rule in India is carried on this very principle, but the great mistake that is being committed in that connection is that the English bureaucracy does not at all take the advice or opinion of the subjects or their leaders in the matter of the administration. The whole contract of settling in what their loss consists has been into their own hands by the white bureaucrats. And they are vain enough to think that whatever thing they might do or whatever policy they might decide upon as guided by their wisdom or enlightened self-interest must be [uncomplainingly accepted as beneficial to themselves by the people of India and that they must invoke a blessing upon the rulers (for the same). But owing to the spread of Western education it is not now possible that this condition should last (any longer). However enlightened the self interest of the rulers might be, India (must) still be a loser thereby; and in order to prevent this loss, the power in the "hands" of the "white bureaucrats" must by degrees be transferred to our hands; there is no other alternative; such is now the view of many people in India, and it is gaining ground. Such an impression being ultimately injurious to the ruling bureaucracy the entire official class has become eager to suppress completely all writings, speeches, or other means which give rise to it; and if they had been able to drive the car of the entire administration solely according to their own views, many oppressive enactments like the prevention of (seditious) meetings Act would by this time have passed and India would fully have become another Russia. But the experience (gained) from history, the (growth of) democratic public opinion in England, and the awakening caused throughout the whole continent of Asia by the rise of an Oriental Nation like Japan have come in the way of the tyrannical policy of our white bureaucrats and imposed some restrictions on their autocratic sway; still the desire of the people to obtain the rights of "swarajya" is growing stronger and if they do not get rights gradually as desired by them, then some people at least out of the subject (population) being filled with indignation or exasperation, will not fail to embark upon the commission of iniquitous or horrible deeds recklessly. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale himself had, in the course of one of his speeches in the Supreme Legislative Council, given a warning of this very kind to our Government in the presence of His Excellency the Viceroy, and when Lala Lajpatrai was deported without trial and the ordinance about the prevention of meetings promulgated other native editors of newspapers also had, like ourselves, plainly given the Government to understand that if they resorted in the (above) manner to oppressive Russian methods (of administration) then the Indian subjects, too, would be compelled to imitate, partially, at least, the methods of the Russian people. As you sow, so you reap, is a well known maxim; for rulers to tell their subjects "we shall practise whatever oppression we like, deport any one we choose without trial, partition any province, or stop any meeting at our will or prosecute any one we like for sedition and send him to jail (but) you on your part silently endure all these things and should not allow your indignation, exasperation or vehemence to go beyond certain bounds" is to proclaim to the world that they are ignorant of common human nature. Most of the Anglo-Indian newspaper editors have committed this very mistake while writing on the Muzufferpur affair. They have brought a charge against Indian leaders, that it was by the writings and speeches of the said leaders who passed "severe comments" on the high-handed or contumacious conduct of the English bureaucracy that the present terrible situation was brought about, and they have next made a recommendation that Government should henceforth place greater restrictions upon the speeches, writings and the propaganda of those leaders. In our opinion this suggestion is most silly. Just as when a dam is built across a river and begins to give way owing to the flood caused by excessive rain, the blame for the mishap should be thrown on the rain and not on the flood; in the same manner, if in the society there is any transgression of legal bounds in a few cases owing to the discontent or exasperation engendered by the oppressive deeds of an irresponsible and unrestricted bureaucracy, the blame or the responsibility for it must be placed on the policy of that unrestricted official class alone. You may take any man you like, it is true that he does not see his real state. The crores of people revolving round the earth's axis along with the earth itself, think that it is the world that is revolving and not they themselves. But wise men should instead of falling into such delusion find out the true cause of a thing and direct their attention to it. It is no good striking continually a piece of rope after calling it a snake. The rule of the autocratic, unrestricted and irresponsible white bureaucracy in India is becoming more and more unbearable to the people. All thoughtful men in India are putting forth efforts in order that this rule or authority instead of being allowed to remain with the said bureaucracy should come into the hands of the representatives of the people. Some think that this thing can be accomplished by supplication of that intoxicated beaucracy itself or by petitioning to the Government in England who exercise supervision over it. Some others think this to be improbable, and they have persuaded themselves into the notion that, in accordance with the maxim the mouth does not open unless the nose is stopped. Their desired object will not be accomplished unless a spoke is put somewhere into the wheel of the car of the administration of the present rulers. The opinion of this party is that whatever may be wanted by them should be plainly expressed and it should be obtained by following the path of passive resistance. But to say that not even a single man out of the thirty crores in the country should not go beyond these two paths in the paroxysm of the indignation or exasperation produced by this oppressive system of Government is like saying that the indignation or exasperation of the thirty crores of inhabitants of India must always necessarily remain within a certain limit. And it is impossible to fix such a limit for a whole country. Just as a man who cherishes a desire or makes an effort that when the sun in summer reaches the meridian the arid country in Marwar should remain as cool as Darjeeling or Simla, must fail (to secure his object) similarly it is vain to entertain a desire or to make an effort that the indignation, exasperation, vehemence produced in the minds of the subjects by an unpopular system of administration should remain within a certain bound at all times and in all places. If there is any lesson to be learnt by our rulers from the Muzzufferpur bomb affair and from the statements of the young gentleman implicated in it, it is surely this alone, and we humbly take permission to bring this very thing again and again to their notice. We are aware that our Government will, by assuming a stern aspect, be able to stop immediately by force outrages like the one that occurred at Muzzufferpur. But even if such means be necessary at the present time to maintain peace, still that will not completely remove the root of the disease; and so long as the disease in the body has not been rooted out no one will be able to guarantee that if a boil on one part of the body is cut away another will not develop again in some other part. It is a great misfortune of both the King and his subjects that such a time should arrive in a mild country like India which is naturally loyal and averse to horrible deeds. There is no difference of opinion that those who are responsible for the peace of the country should immediately put a stop to such outrages on their coming to light but the remedies that are to be used to prevent the repetition of such terrible fatalities should only be used with foresight and consideration. It is now plain that only the system of Government in India has become unpopular, but also that the prayer made many times by them for the reform of that system having been refused, even some educated people, forgetting themselves in the heat of indignation have begun to embark upon the perpetration of horrible deeds. Men of equable temperament and of reason in the nation will not approve of such violence; say, there is even a possibility that, in consequence of such violence, increased oppression will be practised upon the people for some time to come instead of its being stopped. But a glance at the modern history of Russia will show that such excesses or acts of violence are not stopped by subjecting the people to increased oppression. It is time that in order to obtain political rights efforts are required to be made for generations together and that those efforts are, moreover, required to be made peacefully, persistently and constitutionally. But while such efforts are being made, who will guarantee that no person in society will go out of control. And as such guarantee cannot be given, how could it be reasonable to say that all persons who put forth efforts for acquiring political rights are seditious. Just as it is difficult to lay down a restriction that not even a tear or two must fall from the eyes of a man while his heart has become greatly afflicted by sorrow, in the same manner it is in vain to expect that the unrestricted method of administration under which the country is being ruled in a high-handed and reckless manner should become only so far unbearable to the people, that no one should become unduly exasperated and resort to excesses on its account. It may be said that excepting a few individuals the educated and uneducated classes in the country are not as yet prepared to transgress lawful or constitutional limits; may even such a desire has not risen in their minds. Under such circumstances to throw the responsibility of the horrible Muzzufferpore affair on that class is like adding insult to injury. It cannot be that these things are not understood by a wise Government of the 20th century; but the intoxication of unrestricted authority and the earnest desire to benefit one's own countrymen is so extraordinary that even wise men become blind thereby on certain occasions. The present calamitous occasion in India is of this very kind. There is no possibility of the structure of British rule giving way in consequence of the murder of high white officers. If one passes away a second will come in his place; if the second passes away, a third will succeed. There is no one whatever so foolish as not to understand this; but Government should take this lesson from the Muzzufferpore affair that the minds of some persons out of the young generation have begun to turn towards violence on finding that all peaceful agitation for obtaining political rights has failed, just as a deer attacks a hunter totally regardless of its own life after all means of portection have been exhausted. No reasonable man will approve of this excess or sinful deed but it is impossible not only for the subjects but even for the King to escape or to totally stop this "traga" of desperation and "traga" really speaking must at all times be the result of a climax of exasperation and despair. Speaking of true statesmanship it consists in not allowing these things to reach such an extreme or critical stage; and this is the very policy we are at present suggesting to Government on this occasion with a candid mind in a plain manner. We do not think that we have done the whole of our duty as subjects by humbly informing the Government that the tragedy that occurred at Muzzufferpore was horrible and that we vehemently condemn or repudiate it.

All heartily desire that such iniquitous deeds should not come to pass and that none amongst the subjects should have the occasion to resort to such extremes. But at such a time it must also be considered as to how far the ruling bureaucracy should be utterly disregarding this desire of the subjects and try their patience to the uttermost; otherwise it will not be possible to maintain cordial relations between he rulers and the subjects and to carry on smoothly the business of either. We have already said above that the Muzzufferpore affair was not proper and that it was regrettable. But if the causes which gave rise to it remain permanent in future, exactly as they are at present, then in our opinion, it is not possible that such terrible occurrances will stop altogether, and, therefore, we have on this very occasion suggested to Government those measures which should be adopted in order to put a stop to such undesirable occurrences. The time has through our misfortune arrived, when the party of Nihilists, like that which has arisen in Russia, Germany, France and other countries will now rise here. To avoid this contingency, to prevent the growth of this poisonous tree is altogether in the hands of Government. These abscesses affecting the country will never be permantly got rid of by oppression or by force. Reform of the administration is the only medicine to be administrated internally for this disease, and if the bureaucracy does not make use of that medicine at this time, then it must be considered a great misfortune of all of us. The ruling bureaucracy may perhaps dislike this writing of ours, but we cannot help it, for as a poet has said, words both sweet and beneficial are hard to obtain what we have said above is in our opinion true and reasonable and also beneficial to both the rulers and the subjects in the end. If in spite of this our writing proves of no use whatever it must be considered a great misfortune of the country. What else; and when once a misfortune overtakes (one) who can indeed tell calamities will be fall (him) in future? No one desires calamities or difficulties but sometimes God does not leave it in our hands to avoid them. The present affair is becoming one of this sort; and if the ruling bureaucracy do not recognize this fact, what can we do? Our duty extends to the giving of a warning and we are discharging that duty, remembering God and truth. It is also our desire that the state of the country should not become distressful, but at the same time we must also exercise our right of insisting that the present intolerable administration should be reformed as soon as possible. It is no use being bewildered for nothing We are aware that the white bureaucracy or Anglo-Indian journalists will most astutely refer to the Muzzufferpore incident to deaden the sharpness of our efforts. Nay their self interest was in this. But it is our duly also to strongly condemn this perversion of the true state of things by Anglo-Indians, while condemning the desperate and suicidal deed (perpetrated) at Muzzufferpur. Just as it is the duty of the subjects to assist in preventing the murder of ruling officials, so also it is the duty of the rulers to admit (the voice of) public opinion into the administration (of the country) instead of helping it (i.e. the administration) irresponsible as at present. The scripture laying down the duties of kings is declaring at the top of the voice that it is not possible for the ruling classes to forget this duty or to deliberately disregard it, and to make the subjects only conform punctiliously to their duties, nay, (it further says that this) will be beneficial to neither (party). Where the duty is disregarded, then the occurrence of calamities like (that at) Muzaffarpur is inevitable. Therefore if the rulers wish that such impossible incidents should not come to pass, we have to suggest to them that they should in the first instance impose restrictions upon their own system of administration itself; and it is with that object in view alone that to-day's article has been written.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AT POONA.

Great Gathering of Students.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 25.

There was a tremendous amount of excitement, in Poona City, this morning, when it became known, that Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak had been arrested in Bombay, last night.

Inspector Sullivan, of the Criminal Investigation Department, turned up, from Bombay, last evening, with the object of arresting Mr. Tilak, but the latter had already entrained for Bombay.

Early this morning, Mr. Davis, D. I. P., Mr. Daniel, A. S. P. and Mr. Power, Deputy Superintendent, raided the "Kesari" office, which was sealed overnight. While they were searching the premises, for certain incriminating documents, thousands of students and others, assembled outside on the road, shouting "Tilak ki jai, Bande Mataram, Shivaji Maharajah ki jai." It was as much as the European Police Officers; on the spot, could do to dissolve the crowd, who persisted in shouting and congesting the road. A very strong body of mounted and armed police guarded the premises from outside.

During the whole of to-day, or rather from 10 o'clock this morning, the city of Poona represented a city of the dead. Every shop was closed out of sympathy for Mr. Tilak and the streets for the most part were deserted, It was a scene of desolation compared to which the worst days of plague in the city bear a meagre resemblance. The Reay Market, of course, remained open, but there was little or no activity in it. All the surrounding shops were closed, A remarkable feature of this demonstration was that Mahomedan and Marwari shopkeepers participated in it. All schools in the city and the Fergusson College were likewise closed. These institutions are attended mainly by Brahmin students.

BOMBAY CROP REPORTS.

Fall of Price in Food-Grains.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 24th June :—

Good rain during week in parts Ahmedabad, Surat, Konkan, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda, Mahi Kantha and Savantvadi, moderate in parts Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, West Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Kolapur and Rewa Kantha, and slight in parts Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, East Khandesh, Amednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar and Cutch. Rainfall, beneficial but more needed in parts Deccan and Karnatak for sowing of kharif crops which generally continues. Translation progressing in parts Karachi and Larkana. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira Deccan, Baroda and Mahi Kantha. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Kaira, Deccan, Baroda and Cutch. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts Panch Mahals, Surat, Deccan, Bijapur, Kathiawar and Baroda. Water for irrigation insufficient in parts Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier Thar and Parkar, Panch Mahals, Sura, Deccan, Bijapur, Baroda, Cutch and Kathiawar. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind 36 to 45 per cent., in Gujarat 35 to 68 per cent., in Konkan 29 to 35 per cent., in Deccan 33 to 61 per cent. and in Karnatak 35 to 65 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Demand for labour generally sufficient, and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 13th instant: work—Panch Mahls 1,202; West Khandesh 136; gratuitous—Panch Mahals 1,051, West Khandesh 1,519, Nasik, 1,037, Ahmednagar 1,565, Poona 151, Sholapur 598.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

HEIR TO THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Government Ministers Marry.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The feudal spirit dies hard. The birth of an heir to the Duke of Norfolk, England's premier Duke, has been celebrated at Arundel Castle this week with a pomp and ceremony and picturesque effect symbolic of the mediæval glories of Arundel.

Great was the rejoicing when on Saturday the announcement written in the Duke's own hand of the birth of an Earl of Arundel was posted on the Castle gates.

The tragic story of the last Earl of Arundel is still fresh in the public mind. The son of the Duke's first wife, the late Earl of Arundel who lived to manhood, was always weakly and even if he had lived could never have entered into his great inheritance. The Duke who is a devout Roman Catholic took his son to Lourdes and other famous shrines of healing, but these pathetic pilgrimages were all in vain and relief was mingled in the sympathy which went out to the afflicted father when death released the unfortunate youth from a life that could have but little pleasure in it.

Then came the surprise of the Duke's second marriage to a lady many years his junior, a daughter of Lord Herries. Their first child Lady Rachel is now three years old and with the birth of a son the direct heir to the dukedom is secured.

All the heads of the Roman Catholic nobility, and priests and nuns galore attended the infant's christening this week, the ceremony being performed by the Archbishop of Westminster, the Primate of the English Roman Catholics.

The christening took place in the little private chapel of Arundel Castle, which was crowded with townsmen, villagers and distinguished guests. The oldest workmen on the estate, the oldest tenants, the oldest servants of the household, had all been summoned to Arundel for the christening of the future Duke. Fourteen priests were present to assist the Archbishop and serene faced nuns from the retreat on the estate mingled with the Society people who had motored down from Town.

Bernard Marmaduke was the name given to the infant Earl. Bernard is an old family name of the Howards and is borne by the baby's godfather Lord Edmund Talbot, who until the arrival of the baby, was heir to the Dukedom.

The scene that followed the christening might well have had its setting in a hundred years ago. All the retainers of the Castle, the guests from London and the old tenants and workmen from distant parts of the Surrey and Sussex estate were gathered together in the great hall of the Castle where pictures of the dead and gone Howards, Talbots and Fitzalans hang. The two days Earl wrapped in rich white silk and lace was carried in the arms of his godmother and each visitor came to peep at the tiny face nestling amid silk and lace.

Three year old Lady Rachel, a dainty little figure in white, sat on a great oak table cutting slices from her brother's christening cake which was many times larger than herself. Then champagne was brought in and the toast was given "long life and happiness to the Earl of Arundel."

THE QUEEN AND A DYING GIRL.

The Queen has done many gracious kindly acts, but none I think have made such a profound impression on the public mind as her visit this week, entirely unofficial and unannounced to a dying girl

Among the fine old mansions in the Pembridge Square most of which have been converted into boarding houses of late years, is one which is literally the House of Death. Patients come here only to die. The doctor must have passed sentence of death on them before they can be admitted. It is St. Luke's Home for the Dying Poor and its object is to rescue dying men and women from the misery of spending their last days on earth in some squalid slum or crowded tenement.

One of the patients in this home is Martha Massey, a girl of twenty, in the last stages of consumption. She had always longed to see the Queen and the knowledge that she could never leave her bed to see her Majesty drive past was a great grief to her.

"Might she write to the Queen and ask if she would come to see her?" she asked the matron who knowing how many engagments the Queen had and not wishing the girl to be disappointed said no. But the dying girl wrote a simple little letter telling her Majesty that she was dying and saying how she would like to see her if it was only driving past the windows of the home. The letter was surreptitiously posted and the Queen struck by the genuineness of the appeal answered it in person.

"Is Miss Massey at home?" she said to the maid who answered her ring and the maid recognising the visitor rushed for the matron. The Queen brought with her a great bunch of beautiful flowers which she told the delighted girl had been specially cut for her in the Buckingham Palace gardens. Too frail and weak to talk the girl was only able to smile and thank her distinguished visitor in whispers. And then Her Majesty went to the other beds administering words of comfort and consolation and leaving a beautiful pink rose on each white coverlet. Just as she was going she heard some one coughing. "Who is that?" she asked, and on being told that it was her protegee Martha Massey the Queen sent out to her white motor car for her box of lozenges, one of which she placed in the girl's mouth.

DIRECTOIRE GOWNS.

This is Derby Week and the races have brought out some smart and dainty toilettes. To-day, Oaks Day, is sartorially the most important of the week and every one at Epsom was commenting on the prevalence of the fashions of the Directorate. After the scandal of Longchamps, when a number of dressmakers' models in Directoire gowns were escorted off the course by the police there was a great outcry in London. Englishwomen, so every one said, would never wear the Directoire gown.

But everyone was wrong and to-day the Directoire modes are all conquering. The modified Directoire gown such as were worn by the dozen for the Oaks is a graceful and becoming toilette. These gowns fit closely to the form particularly on the hips and a peplum slits at the side, opens to disclose a dainty underskirt elaborately trimmed with lace and embroideries.

Worth, the Prince of Custumiers, has just completed a novel order. He has toilettied the new wax figures of the Queen, the Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria, the Princess Royal and other members of the Royal family at Madame Tussaud's. These gowns which were placed on the models yesterday illustrate the very latest trend of fashion. The Princess of Wale's dress of pale sea green patterned with apple blossom is frankly Directoire. It fits on the hips like a glove and is cut up the side to show a petticoat of dyed sea green lace embellished with silver. Princess Victoria's handsome Court gown of white Court satin has an embroidered peplum of crepe de chine. The peplum is one of the classical revivals brought in by the Directoire modes and is to be a leading feature of summer gowns

REAL BUTTERFLIES AS JEWELS.

Real butterflies are the latest ornament of the Society woman. Women have always yearned after the irridiscent beauty and gorgeous colouring of the butterfly and have sought to perpetuate its charms in enamel and precious stones. A season or two ago an attempt was made to popularise butterflies as a trimming for hats, but the colours faded and the gorgeous wings broke when subject to the atmosphere. The butterflies that are worn this season are mounted on thin gold plates and encased in the finest crystal. The brilliant colours are thus retained in their natural state. The body may be enamelled or precious stones, diamonds, rubies, sapphires, yellow topaz, emeralds, etc. may be substituted. These butterflies are being worn as lace pins and brooches. Larger sizes make most effective hair ornaments and the gorgeous tropical butterflies, some of which are of enormous size are worn as clasps for opera cloaks.

SUFFRAGETTE AND ANTIGETTE.

Suffragette and anti-suffragist or to use the latest coined word "antigette" are becoming active again. The Countess of Jersey is interesting herself in a comtug anti-suffragist agitation the leaders of which claim that woman's sphere is the home. The Suffragist answer to this is a monster procession a week to-morrow from the Embankment to Albert Hall. Well known Society women, leading authors, women doctors, hospital nurses, women artists, women journalists, etc. will walk in this procession which will be headed by the Homemakers who march under a purple banner on which is emblazoned the lamp and fire of the home. Woman at the head of households, housewives of all degrees, housekeepers, parlourmaids, housemaids cooks, nurses, kitchenmaids, general servants are to walk with the homemakers. Everyone from the lodging house slavey to the chatelaine of a great West End mansion will in fact be eligible.

GOVERNMENT WEDDINGS.

This week has seen the weddings of two members of the Government, a record, surely! On Tuesday Mr. C. F. Masterman, Under Secretary to the Local Government Board, was married to Miss Lucy Lyttleton, daughter of General Sir Neville Lyttleton, and on the following day the marriage of Mr. Mckenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, to Miss Pamela Jekyll, daughter of Sir Herbert and Lady Jekyll, took place.

Mr. Masterman and Miss Lyttleton were married in Westminster Abbey, in the Chapel of Henry VII. A brilliant assemblage of figures famous in the socio-political world had filled every seat a full hour before the time of the ceremony.

Miss Lyttleton made a charming bride. She wore a simple wedding dress of soft cream satin, draped with old Honiton lace. There were three bridesmaids, Miss Hilda and Miss Hermione Lyttleton, and Miss Grace Joy, who were all dressed in white. After the ceremony the Prime Minister was the first to sign the register.

Mr. and Mrs. Masterman are to spend their honeymoon at Highcliffe, where the Kaiser stayed for three weeks during his recent visit to England

Mr. Mckenna was married at the Member of Parliament's Church, St. Margaret's, Westminster, and in spite of it being Derby Day, nearly every member of the Government and many well known Society people were present. Mr. and Mrs. Asquith were there and I also notiecd Mr. and Mrs. "Lulu" Harcourt, the Countess of Lytton, the Countess of Waldegrave and Lady Hamilton. Miss Jekyll wore a dress of white satin and was attended by two pages, Master Arthur Asquith, son of the Prime Minister and Master Robert Lutyens, son of Mr. and Lady Emily Lutyens. The Bride's sister, Miss Barbara Jekyll was the only bridesmaid. The church had been decorated for the occasion with palms and white flowers.

King Edward sent a telegram to Mr. and Mrs. Mckenna conveying every possible good wish.

A WINTER ROMANCE.

Another interesting wedding this week was that of Viscount Portman, who is seventy-nine and Mrs. Livingstone Learmouth, who is only seven years younger than her husband, which took place at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square. No best man attended Lord Portman and the bride being a widow there were no bridesmaids.

Lord Portman, who is a descendant of the ancient Gloucestershire house of the Berkleys of Berkley Castle, is an enormously wealthy London landlord, a fore-father having taken the name of Portman on succeeding to the rich estates of the Portmans, Bryanston-Square, where the wedding took place, takes its name from Lord Portman's Dorsetshire seat.

ANARCHISM IN BENGAL.

High Officials Doomed.

GOSWAMI'S DISCLOSURES.

ZEMINDARS HELP PLOTTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

Norendra Gossain, the approver, in his evidence yesterday, said that the only object in attempting to wreck the Lieutenant-Governor's train, was to make the British Government afraid. The chief object was to kill high officials, so that Government may give them what they wanted. The exact words, which Arabindo Ghose told the approver, when he heard of the failure to wreck the Lieutenant-Governor's train, were "Another time it will be seen."

In the course of his evidence to-day the approver Gossain further said that the society had decided to kill the Viceroy and Mr. Kingsford and bombs had been prepared for the purpose. The Viceroy had done nothing to them, but if they killed him there would be great commotion and oppressive measures that would follow would get people on their side and bring funds to the society. Mr. Kingsford's life was decreed because he had passed sentences of whipping, and Suail, one of the boys he had ordered to be whipped, was now an accused with them. Jotish Chandra Bose had a bomb for the Viceroy.

The approver Gossain said he too assisted in the attempt on the Mayor of Chandernagore. They went from Manicktollah gardens. Baren told them that if they could murder the Mayor the society would get some money. Baren mentioned the name of Misri Babu Son and Raja Peary Mohan Mookerjee of Utterpara Dally from whom they would get a reward. Charn Babu, leader of the Secret Society in Chandernagore, had said the Mayor must be killed.

It is reported that the Bengal police have raided several houses of suspects out of Calcutta. No authentic news as to the result of these raids has been received, and the general view is that these searches are too late now, when all evidence has been removed, and they only help Anarchists to talk of oppression.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Sutherland, Sheriff of Calcutta, writes to the newspapers suggesting the raising of a fund for the latest victim of the bomb throwers. Mr. Campsey is, Mr. Sutherland points out, a thoroughly respectable, hardworking man, with a wife and four children in Scotland, and now, even if he lives, he will be in the future incapacitated for work, in consequence of the loss of his left arm. A public subscription list has been opened.

Mr. Campsey is reported by the Medical College authorities to be doing well.

News was received in Calcutta, last evening, of the arrest of Monoranjan Guha, of Giridih, and of Raja Raicharan Dhabal, of Ambicanagore, implicated in the evidence by the approver.

Monoranjan Guha is a wealthy Zemindar of Barisal, who, the approver stated, gave Rs. 3,000 to the bomb society.

In Tangail, the houses of Kedarnath Chakravarty and Nidhu Chownik, Kedar's father-in-law, were searched, but nothing was found, except a card, enquiring after Khudiram's whereabouts.

In Rungpur, the police arrested Ishan Chandra Chuckerbati. The Peshkar District Magistrate has framed charges against him of making preparations to commit dacoity, and the assembly of more than five persons for the same. His house and those of Dingadas Lahiri and Dr. Asutosh Mozumdar were searched, but nothing was found.

The police brought under arrest Jotindra Nath Banerji from Burdwan. It is said he too will turn approver and throw even greater light on the doings of the Secret Society.

Rumours of several arrests in various places of Bengal as a result of the approver's disclosures are coming in, but need verification.

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

A telegram, dated Madras, the 10th instant, from the Prince of Arcot, President, Muslims Public Meeting, to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy is as follows :—

Muslims of Madras, in public meeting assembled, at the Amir Mahal Palace, on the 9th June, express their condemnation at growing seditions in Northern India, and beg to assure their staunch loyalty to the British Raj.

A telegram dated Calcutta, the 9th instant, from Prince Mahomed Bukhtyar Shah, President, Calcutta Mahomedan Literary Society, to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy is as follows :—

Calcutta Mahomedan Literary Society, representing the Mahomedan Community, heartily congratulates Government, on the prompt passing of the Explosive Substances and the Press Acts, and humbly urges their enforcement, with a firm and strong hand, and respectfully assures Government of the local co-operation of the Mahomedan community, in suppressing the most horrible Anarchist propaganda.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Ideal going on the Oval ground and perfect football weather gave the Artillery and the Gymkhana teams, who met there last evening in the thirteenth game of the League, every opportunity of what Tommy Burns calls as clever work with the feet as he can show with his 4-oz. gloved hands. The game was indeed quite an interesting one to watch and a very large gathering assembled to see it.

Both the teams are credited with having improved upon any of their previous combinations, and this was particularly noticeable in the civilians, and the Gymkhana who put up a well-deserved 3-1 win are certainly useful in all positions; but of the Gunners, it cannot be said that excepting by Reynolds any particularly brilliant exhibitions of shooting or finessing were put in by them.

One circ

THE TENDER MERCIES OF SIAM

A correspondent calling himself "Prometheus" writes as follows to the "Saturday Review" from Laos States, Upper Siam :—

Having noticed for many years past the lively interest you take in the affairs and conditions of fellow countrymen in out-of the way places, I appeal for publicity through you in the matter of an impending injustice to a small body of Englishmen working in Upper Siam.

The policy of the Siamese Government in the States of Kelantan and Tringannu (Malay Peninsula has long been unsatisfactory, especially to a large commercial undertaking known as the Duff Syndicate. The curtailment of the liberties of this company has had a serious effect on its prosperity, so negotiations have been going on with a view to a settlement, and the danger is that the consideration demanded by the Siamese Government for the cession of these two states will be the handing over of British subjects—European and Asiatic—in Siam to the control, judicial and otherwise, of the Siamese Government. In other words, we give up our extra territorial rights, which have been the only safeguard of our liberties, in return for two small states within the British sphere of influence.

Now, surely it should be possible to arrange or enforce a state of things that would enable a British company to have full liberty under the concesions t received, and for which it was formed and the shareholders' money paid, without handing over our follow-subjects in another part of the country to the tender mercies of an administration which is known to our consuls and residents as corrupt and incompetent.

The difficulty is that our Minister and the majority of the Europeans know Bangkok only, for, save two short lines of railway, communication with the interior is expensive and difficult. The cost of a journey to Chiengmai and back is about £100, to which must be added all the cost of living for the two months it involves.

In Bangkok the abolition of extra-territorial rights would not very seriously affect the foreign population. They are numerous enough, under the protection of their Minister, and within reach of their country's gunboats. But what is not fully grasped is that the conditions of life for Europeans and natives are not the same there as up-country. To take a few instances of the policy of the Siamese Government in the treatment of its own subjects in Bangkok under the criticism of foreigners, and in the provinces where foreigners are few and far between. A poll-tax in cash (a hardship in a country where barter in kind still exists) is collected from every man in the provinces, but not in Bangkok. A system of corvee where every man is liable to forced labour at the will of the local officials, often at the most inconvenient times, for a nominal pay (25 per cent. of the market rate), and sometimes never given, is enforced in the provinces, but not in Bangkok. Outside the capital every youth, with few exceptions, has to serve two years as a soldier or a gendarme. Now this appears a wholesome and statesmanlike rule, but a little knowledge of the military life in Siam shows that young men instead of learning discipline and self-dependence, only acquire all the vices and bad habits of licensed hooligans, with a thorough dislike of honest work instilled into them by the time they are released. There is no conscription in Bangkok, though I believe it is talked of now. The Governors of districts are practically autocrats, for control is difficult on account of distance and the want of proper communications, to say nothing of the hoplessness of getting independent testimony. When a Governor is transferred he takes wi h him his under-officials, and the new man brings in his. The Courts are supposed to be free of the civil control of the Governors, but this is a fiction in out-of-the-way places where the Judge has to live in the same town as the Governer.

The evils of Bangkok prison administration are unknown, by reason of the fact that the officials avoid publicity in every way. But I have heard of a case where a man for a prison offence was left and "forgotten" in a dark cell for seven years. He was unable to walk and was a hopeless idiot when released. Up-country, the prison management is lax and only cruelty of a negative sort exists. The prisoners, in chains, wander about the streets, and are employed as unpaid servants by the officials, who are only too pleased; and any attempt to reorganise the prisons would be, and has, met with a very vigorous and effective protest from the same officials.

Although the Siamese are convinced of their similarity to the Japanese—a belief to which their never small self-conceit lends itself very happily—they neither have the application nor the hardiness to set themselves to learn the lessons Japan had to learn. the labour of the country is in the hands of the Chinese or Khamus, the trade entirely European and Chinese, and the executive control of important Government departments has long been and will ever have to be in European hands. As Sir Earnest Satow said, "The Siamese are a people without a past, without a present, and without a future."

The question is, are we to barter our very necessary extra-territorial privileges for purely commercial motives? Commerce is king, but when it involves the handing over of Englishmen who are making that commerce to the control of a rotten Government who are distinctly anti-foreign (as they may have every right to be), there ought to be reason for further consideration, lest we sacrifice even a small number of helpless fellow-subjects on the altar of trade.

THE Portuguese Government are understood to have received disquieting information regarding the Boer colony in Angola (Portuguese Africa). It is stated that the Boers have recently imported some thousands of magazine rifles and a correspondingly large amount of ammunition, and have been distributing the rifles to the neighbouring tribes in exchange for ivory, skins, and rubber. There is some fear of an invasion of the Portuguese settlements.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Indian Mirror" writes about a hidden treasure in the fort of Rani Bakauli, near the hills of Amar Kantak, in the Central Provinces. He suggests the promotion of a powerful syndicate of Mahomedans and Hindus to explore the fort. Hidden treasure and jewels are promised as reward of the exploration. The incidental difficulties are however, considerable, though not insurmountable. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway's Pinde Road Station is only at a distance of ten miles, but between the Station and the fort lies a waste of roadless jungle and swamp in which Sir Richard Temple's elephants stuck, and had to turn back, many decades ago. After this mud difficulty has been overcome, comes another of graver consequence. The fort has no gate or opening. The likelihood is that the intention was to use balloons for ingress and egress. So that for the modern explorist the use of the airy conveyance will be necessary. But with all this, the correspondent is enthusiastic of the result, which, he thinks, will more than repay the trouble and risk.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. Marconi on its Future.

IT is now twelve years since Guglielmo Marconi, the young Italian, startled the world of science by demonstrating that by means of other waves he could transmit messages through space, and since then the development which has taken place in wireless telegraphy has even exceeded the expectations of the few enthusiasts who have assisted Mr. Marconi in his great task. In 1895, when the young inventor began to build up his system, the apparatus to his hand was sufficient only to transmit and receive electric waves over very short distances of not more than a few hnndred yards. Now, hardly more than a decade later, Marconigrams are flashed across the Atlantic, a distance of over 2,500 miles and the invention has been developed into a valuable commercial asset. With practice comes knowledge, and it is the hope of Mr. Marconi that ere long he will be able to bring still more remote parts of the globe in touch with Europe by means of wireless telegraphy.

Australia already is inquiring upon the system, with a view to establishing land stations across the great desert-like stretches of country. The Canadian Government has realised the value of the work by granting an annual subsidy to Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, the Admiralty has adopted the system for the Navy, and, on the initiative of the Italian Government, arrangements are being made to establish wireless communication with the Argentine Republic from Pisa, in Italy—a distance of over 6,000 miles, or twice as far as from London to New York.

Interviewed by a "Stannard" representative Mr. Marconi remarked in reply to a question. that progress made had been remarkable. Speaking of the future of the system the inventor explained that he had been carrying out some experiments with a view to bringing about duplex working whereby messages could be received and deapatched simvltaneously. Such a course would increase the actual speed of telegraphing, as it enabled different messages to be simultaneously in opposite directions, and also enabled an acknowledgment to be sent without loss of time. "We are already sending messages by wireless telegraphy over 2,400 miles, of which about 150 miles are overland. This distance is covered regularly," Mr. Marconi went on to say, "and as we have a station at Cape Cod near New York, it is probable that we shall soon be working direct to New York. In fact, one of the great American journals has already made a proposal to have a wireless telegraph station on its building in New York, and I think that will be possible if we can arrange the space and details. Then one would be able to telegraph to New York for, say, 6d. a word, and less, as the service develops."

ENCIRCLING THE EARTH.

Questioned as to the possibility of encircling the world, Marconi replied that he had already expressed an opinion upon that subject. "I tkink that may be possible some day," he said, "but it is difficult to say exactly. The earth, of course, is a globe and it is obvious that electric waves do not require to go more than half way round. One may be able to send a message half round one way and half round the other. That would be very interesting from a scientific point of view, but there, again, I do not state it as a certainty: I say that I think it is within the bounds of possibility." Dealing with the utility of the Marconi system and of the cable method, Mr. Marconi painted out that in the event of trouble with America the not improbable tampering with the cables might render the situation very difficult were it not for the existence of wireless telegraphy. "At present," he said, "we are communicating with Canada, which is rather important from an Imperial point of view. Then we are putting up a station near Aden on the Somaliland coast and if satisfaction cannot be obtained over distances of from 7,000 to 8,000 miles, that may prove to be the half-way house to Bombay. I see no reason why, in course of time, we should not be able to make wireless communication over very long distances, but anticipatory statements of this kind are often purposely or ingenuously misunderstood, so that I hesitate about indulging in even reasonable forecasts."

The possibility of the Marconi system superseding present telegraphic system? Well, in a place like England, where telegrams are very cheap, and where the Postmaster-General is very zealous about his exclusive rights, I do not think there is any prospect of it; but in new countries, like Australia, Canada, and where telegraphic communication is not cheap, I think the wireless method will be found to be particularly applicable."

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS OF THE SYSTEM.

Wireless telegraphy has already been used extensively for Press purposes. It was first put to this use on the occasion of the American Cup race between the "Shamrock" and the "Columbia." Mr. Marconi's return voyage to England on board the St. Paul is memorable as having yielded the first mid-ocean publication filled with tiding from the shore. The Boer war had broken one a few days before the vessel sailed, and when she was still far from her destination Mr. Marconi, inspired by his fellow-passenger's anxiety for South African news, fitted up his apparatus, and from a distance of 60 miles established communication with the Needles station and obtained the latest war news.

This phase of the system has developed in a wonderful manner, no liner being fully equipped unless fitted with the Marconi apparatus. The satisfactory working which has been instituted between Canada and England has enabled the low rate (wireless) to be fixed 5d. per word for private messages and 2½d. per word for Press telegrams. No special attempt has been made as yet to work the instruments at a high rate of speed, but operators claim to have attained to the satisfactory output of 24 words per minute. The North Atlantic is now covered by a net work of communication. The number of steamers using the Marconi system of ship and shore station has growing from 80 in 1905 to 118 vessels in 1907; the number of words transmitted and received has increased from 643,534 in 1905 to no fewer than 1,868,540 in 1907; and the revenue of the Marconi wireless exchange as sea has increased proportionately.

New financial arrangements are shortly to be made for the further development of the system, which has increased the facilities for human intercourse, and forged new links between lands separated by the sea.

A CONSIDERABLE trade in lizard skins exists between the Straits Settlements and Java and Rotterdam. The skins which find most favour are those of the Monitor ("Varanus salvator") Small skins fetch from 8d. to 1s. 6d. a-piece, and large skins from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d. a-piece. These lizards abound in India and are very common round Calcutta; they are also found in Burma and Ceylon. Persons interested in or desirous of opening up this trade will be placed in communication with a firm of brokers in Rotterdam who are prepared to handle consignments of skins for sale on application to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta.

BY THE WAY.

DETERIORATION OF CRIMINALS.

Mr. James Carnon, who has been thirty-odd years chief warder of the Calton Prison, Edinburgh, in giving the "Evening News" of that city some of his experiences, points out that gradually the morale of the prisoner in the Calton has sank lower and lower, and though there are far fewer dangerous characters among them it only emphasises the fact that individuality is no longer existent. In the old days a prisoner had a personality; now he is one of a crowd. Mr. Carnon thinks that there is a great deterioration in the criminal class all along the line. "There is not a real thief in Edinburgh," he asserts. Thisving is not now regarded as it once was, the ranks of the "profession" being now open to all and sundry, the ignorant, cringing mass forming the great majority.

BRITONS WHO GIVE AWAY FORTUNES.

Lord Mount Stephen's recent gifts of £26,758 to the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen, and of securities producing £7,000 a year to King Edward's Hospital Fund are the latest proof, if proof were needed, that the American millionaire has no monopoly of regal munificence. Lord Strathcona's philanthropic gifts include £500,000 for the Royal Victoria Hospital and £200,000 for a women's institute in Montreal; Sir Donald Currie not long ago gave £150,000 for University education in London and Edinburgh; and Lord Iveagh a quarter of a million for the foundation of the Guinness Trust. By gifts and bequest Mr. George Herring enriched the Hospital Sunday Fund by £600,000; Mr. H. O. Wills recently promised £100,000 towards the endowment of a University for Bristol and the West of England; the late Lord Inverclyde bequeathed £300,000 for seamen; and Lord Ashton gave £100,000 to Lancaster.

FRANÇOIS COPPEE AND THEODORE DE BANVILLE.

There is a good story in "Les Annales" of Francois Coppee and Theodore de Banville. Coppee had just been elected to the Academy and Banville, meeting him in the foyer of the Odeon, offered his congratulations. "Your congratulations embarrass me," said Coppee. "It is so distressing to me to think that you are not an Academician while I am We must nominate you." "You won't get me to canvass," Banville repled. "But suppose you were elected without canvassing—suppose your nomination were brought to you one fine morning on a silver?" Banville reflected for a moment. "I don't know what I should do with the nomination," he rejoined at last; "but I should certainly keep the salver."

WHERE PORSON WAS LIBRARIAN.

The London Institution in Finsbury-circus, which is to be rebuilt, was first established by the proprietors at Sir Robert Clayton's former house in the Old Jewry, and migrated thence to Coleman-street. A charter of incorporation was obtained about 1807, and the present classic edifice opened in 1819. It possesses a large library particularly rich in topographical works. The first librarian was the famous Cambridge Grecian, Richard Porson, who died in his rooms. "Devil Dick" did not prove very satisfactory, being "frequently brought home drunk at midnight"; and so irregular in attendance that the directors said they only knew him from seeing his receipts for salary. The great Greek scholar had an equally unflattering opinion of his employers, whom he described as "mercantile and mean, beyond merchandise and meanness." But the memory of Porson has been partly vindicated by his friend Bishop Turton, and recently by Sir Richard Jebb.

THE LATE SIR JOHN EVANS AND ST. ALBANS.

The Late Sir J. Evans found a good deal of his interest as an antiquarian round about St. Albans, and was one of the Hertfordshire county residents who, nearly thirty years ago, got into sharp conflict with the late Lord Grimthorpe over the latter being given a faculty for restoring the Abbey. When the foundation-stone of the free library of St. Albans was laid in 1880 Sir John came out with some impromptud lines:

Since first from off the tree of knowledge
Our mother plucked the fatal apple,
Until the new St. Albans College
Was founded by the good Mayor Chapple,
'Twas always costly for mankind
To gain improvement of the mind.

Mr. John Chapple, the mayor at the time, was also clerk of the Abbey restoration works for many years.

"FATHER O'FLYNN."

In "Father O'Flynn and Ould Doctor Mack," by Alfred Perceval Graves—a little book just published by Burns and Oates—we have the story of the origin of the former famous song. The air of "Father O'Flynn" is a Kerry version of "The Top of Cork Road." Mr. Graves first heard it played as a jig by James Buckley, a famous Munster fiddler, and had often danced to it as a boy: The words of the song came into Mr. Graves's head in London as he walked from Eastbourne-terrace across Hyde Park, the Green Park, and St. James's Park on his way to the Home Office in the spring of 1875. On reaching his desk he set it down just as it now stands, and set it to the "Spectator," where it first was printed. It was not published as a song until it appeared in a Collection of Irish Airs arranged to Mr. Graves's words, "Songs of Old Ireland," in 1882. It attracted Mr. (now Sir Charles) Santley's attention, and he obtained a triple encore with it at one of Boosey's Ballad Concerts. Thereafter he sang it constantly and made a feature of it at the St. Patrick's Day concerts. In the book before us Gaelic and Latin versions of the song are also given.

LADY RANDOLPH'S "RECOLLECTIONS."

In her latest contribution to the June number of the "Century Magazine" Mrs. George Cornwallis West describes her experiences as Lady Randolph Churchill in Paris and Berlin Society in 1888. In Berlin they were very kindly treated at the Court of the Kaiser Willhelm I., and Lady Randolph had rather an embarrassing interview with the Kaiserin Augusta: She asked me many questions in excellent English, addressing me as "Lady Churchill," and inquiring after the Czarina, whom she understood I had just seen. She also asked so much after her "dear Queen Victoria" that I came to the conclusion that she was mistaking me for Queen Victoria's Lady-in-Waiting, Jane Lady Churchill. Her remarks were almost inaudible, and I had to answer in a very loud voice, as she did not hear well. "I do not recollect," adds Lady Randolph, "ever having felt more embarrassed or uncomfortable than during this conversation at cross-purposes, carried on before the whole Court, which was listening in respectful silence."

"THE PROPER STUDY OF MANKIND," &C

Lady Randolph was in Paris just at the time when Boulanger's star was in the ascendent, and she and Lord Randolph were "much taken to task for receiving and entertaining him." Lord Randolph, however, "was rather fond of exotic specimens of mankind," and his wife was always curious to study new people. She says in this paper: "Personally I feel my acquaintance can never be too large When I feel that there are thousands of delightful and interesting people one may be missing, no opportunity ought to be lost of cultivating as many as possible."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SCENTED BUTTONS AND BOWS.

In every little matter connected with dress, the personal touch is so essential nowadays that to omit some note of originality is tantamount to acknowledging a state of apathy as regards frocks and frills which is too Philistine to contemplate. Some women succeed in endowing everything about them with the sense of personal possession by introducing the faintest suggestion of their choice in perfumes where all their accessories of dress are concerned, the minutest sachets—hardly larger than a button—being in many cases quite sufficient to produce the desired effect. The rows of silk buttons, in fact, which decorate the corsage of a gown or a shirt are in many cases delicately scented, perfumed wool being used as the foundation in lieu of a wooden mould. Instead of treating every button in this manner, however, the expedient is often adopted of introducing a drop or two of some fragrant essence in every third or fourth, so as to prevent the scent from proving too overpowering. To a Frenchwoman a lack of taste which would omit to give a hint of perfume where her millinery was concerned would testify to a woful want of interest in the refinements of the toilette. Straw, ribbon, tulle, and artificial flowers have as a rule little distinctive odour when taken separately, the gum or colouring being, after all, too faint to prove obnoxious. When massed together, however, in profusion on one of the large models of the day, the combination of "bouquets" is far from self-satisfying where the fastidious are concerned, and to counteract the unpleasing scent of the ribbon or flowers, the milliner stiffens bows with wire rolled round with perfumed wool, sews tiny sachets at the back of rosettes or choux, and lines her barettes with an inner doublure of cotton-wool steeped in the particular scent in which her client indulges. All the most curious expedients are practised which the ingenuity of the milliner can devise, the huge roses which are so full blown as almost to suggest that the least touch will result in a shower of petals being often perfumed by removing the tight calyx or "bud" in the centre, and replacing it by a minute ball of silk to match, which is stuffed with scented wadding. Scenting, however, presents many difficulties to the amateur. If too much is used at the beginning, it cannot under any circumstances be tolerated by the elegante, while a few days in the open air almost invariably results in a loss of nearly all its strength if, in the first instance, it is too weak. To obviate this, the tin-lined hat box has been introduced. A small perfonated vinaigrette of sweet and strong smelling powder is placed in the corner, while the hats, hung on hooks all round—as in a travelling hat case—derive the exact amount of aroma which can be warranted to last all day, while the following night's seclusion in the hat-safe renews the fragrancy with capital effect.

CHERRY COLOURED AND WHITE HATS.

Cherry and white is one of the favourite alliances in the realm of headgear, large dome-shaped hats of white rice straw being trimmed with clusters of cherry-coloured feathers, which in some cases are substituted by vivid geraniums in the same debateable shade. As a matter of fact, next to marguerites dyed in every conceivable tint and pure white sweet peas, geraniums represent by far the most popular flower, and are nearly always introduced in double harness with tiny, glossy ivy leaves of the variegated description.

RAILWAY GHOSTS.

Some Superstitions of the Iron Road.

The recent extraordinary accident at Home on the Great Central Railway in which a whole train was derailed and several of the coaches smashed to fragments, without a single passenger suffering any serious injury, probably will strengthen the widespread superstition among railwaymen as to there being both lucky and unlucky trains and locomotives. An uncanny sequence of calamities once befell the old-estat lished Scotch express which starts from Euston at 8 p.m. Between August, 1873, and July 1896, this train—popularly known as the "tourist"—was involved in four serious accidents, accompanied by loss of life as well as in several minor mishaps.

Certain engines have sinister reputations far more so than trains. Not so long ago the North-Western Railway had a goods locomotive with the reputation of being bewitched. During its early history it earned a bad name by being continually concerned in slight mishaps, and by getting its driver and stoker into trouble for mysterious breakdowns. Then in 1895 this engine met with an accident, in which the driver was killed. A year later it had another smash, fortunately unaccompanied by loss of life. When retrieved from this second "event"—which, like its predecessor, was inexplicable—this haunted engine was relegated to the scrapheap; otherwise it would have been impossible to find men to take charge of it again.

Another common belief is that some engines have an insatiable thirst for blood. Four years ago the South-Western had a shunting-engine nicknamed the "Destroyer." It ran over four sailors trespassing on the line, and on another occasion killed a foreman—all within the space of a few weeks. A Great Western engine was notorious for slaying station-masters. It killed two successive holders of the office in shunting operations. The third station-master, knowing its evil reputation gave it a wide berth; but at last he grew ashamed of his prejudice, and mounted the foot plate for a ride through the yard, fell off, and was killed.

There are a few well-known superstitions pertaining to the railway. It is unlucky to start a new engine out of the shop on a Friday. It is unlucky to step on to an engine with the right foot, and to go forward to oil from the right-hand side. An engine must be turned on a turntable "with the sun."—i.e., in the same direction as the hands of a clock go round. It is a very bad omen for a driver should, he be so unfortunate as to run over a dog.

Navvies have always possessed the reputation of being superstitious folk. When the North-Western Company were constructing a line from Whaley Bridge to Buxton, the fundations of a particular bridge constantly gave way, to the perplexity of the engineers. The mischief was attributed to the sinister influence exerted by a human skull, known as "Dickie," which was preserved in a farmhouse hard by.

This grim relic, said the villagers, objected to railways. The navvies soon heard of the local tradition, and they declined to repair the bridge until some means could be discovered of appeasing "Dickie." Finally, a Lancashire poet expostulated with "Dickie" in rhyme, and the skull saw the error of its ways. At any rate, the navvies performed the task over again and this time their works stood firm.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its toothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

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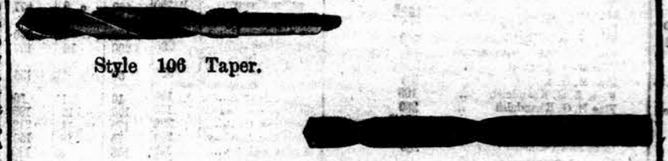

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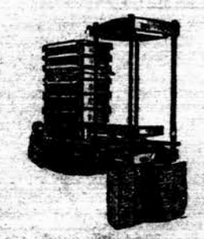
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 24.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 9/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes	94 1/2		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100		1/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 5/8	1/16	
Bar Silver in London ...	25 3/16		3/16
Do. do. 2 months' bence	25 3/16		1/4
Do. in New York ...	54 5/8		1/2
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12 1/2		unchgd
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·40 1/4		1/4
Do. do. do. New York.	4·97		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	1 3/8		unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills,			
Do. 6 months' sight	1 7/8		unchgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/5		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 5/8	5/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d.

Closing tone of Silver—Firm.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000,

Rs. 40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 10,000 were allotted to Bombay
Rs. 1,10,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 1,60,000 at 1 2 29/32

Average rate of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 1s 2 96.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale ... ...Rs. 10,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 10,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... Steady with better demand and improved business.

Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	3,000 Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	3,000 ,,
Imports	1,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ...	...3·54—66
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	7 13/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·30	5·32	5·32	5·26	5·15
06	—05	+03	+03	+02

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·09	5·05	5·02	5·02
+02	+02	+02	+02

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports ...	... 10,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ,,	... 3,500 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	... ...
Do. to Continent ...	... 2,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—11·60 unchanged.	
Futures—Month of July 10·12+19	Advanced on favorable cables and spinners reported to be bidding more freely.
Do. Oct. 9·33+10	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 5/8—1/16
Futures—Month of July 11·43+12
Do do Oct. 9·39+11
Closing Tone of Futures:—Steady.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 36 c/o ex-ship 58½ July-August—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 59 August-September—Dunkirk—Done—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 51½ July-August—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 13 7½.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 10d.—Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£ 70 0 0
Yellow Metal	d. 6¼

Seed and Mutton Tallow :—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	...32.6
,, ,, Mutton Tallow	...34
General tone of Tallow Auction	...Quiet.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
3 Bundles Sovs..	7,500	Muscat	Comptoir National.
Rupees	4,000		
1 Case Rupees ...	2,600	Kuweit	M. S. Sidrani.
3 Bundles Sovs ...	2,100		
Gold Coins...	5,902	Muscat	C. Dwarkadas
Rupees	3,000		
1 Bundle Rupees..	2,300	Busreh	A. M. Meer.
1 Bundle Sovs ...	3,000	Busreh	M. Mackenzie & Co.
1 Bundle Rupees..	1,800	Abbas	M. M. Mahamad.
1 Bundle Rupees.	900	Linga	N. Laree.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [25TH JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2 1/2 per cent. from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. ,, 25th June,
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. ,, 25th ,,
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. ,, 16th ,,

Money :—

The Banks of Bengal and Bombay have reduced their rate for Loans against Government paper by one per cent., their minimum rates now being 5 and 6 per cent. per annum respectively.

Exchange :—

The Market opened to-day at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. and 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand. There has been a moderate enquiry at these rates for this and next week delivery and at the close the Banks are not inclined to sell further. Credits are very scarce. In the morning Banks called their buying rate 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight but bills are now easily placed at 1s. 4d. Far Eastern rates are steady To-morrow (Friday) is a Bank Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 7/64 to Rs. 3 27-32d
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29/32d. to 1s. 3 7-8d
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1/32d. to 1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168
Do 2 months' sight, Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	134

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 95 7-8 for cash and the settlement. Scarcely any business has been reported but with easier money conditions the tendency is upwards, the market closing to-night with buyers at the opening quotations. Calcutta Market is advised as 96 for ready and forward delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	...	...	Rs. 95·14
1st Settlement	...	...	,, 95·14

Bullion :—

There was a drop of 3/16 in the price of ready bar silver in London on Wednesday the closing rate being 25 3-16 while forward bars were 1-4 lower also at 25 3-16. New York was down 1-2 at 54 5-8. Locally the market has been quiet, opening at 65 ex-duty for spot Bars and closing at 64 13-16. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	3
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	3
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	64	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	64	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	64	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market is again steadier, and contract prices have recovered yesterday's decline. There is however little or nothing doing.

Ready cotton is also steadier, and the demand from Japan continues, but exporters to Europe are quiet and mills continue their hand to mouth policy. The turn over at Colaba was about 4,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	222/3	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	219	
Fine M. G Damangaum-Pulgaon.	213	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	207	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ,,	206/7	
Fine M. G. Nuttia ,,	198	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	195	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	200	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191/2	
Good Westerns ...	199/200	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	220	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	6,000 bales.
Total Imports	21,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·88	5·83	5·50	5·25	5·13
—02	unchgd.	—02	—01	—02

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
5·07	5·04	5·01	5·01
—02	—01	—01	—01

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	...241	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	... 207/8	Jan. 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 195	
Fine M. G. Bengals ,,	... 191/2	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 181	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small demand.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 7 0	B. T.
September	,,	8 15 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet with only a small enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9 2 0	B. T.
,, ,, Delhi ...	,,	9 3 6	
,, Yellow Guzerat ...	,,	10 4 0	
,, ,, Cawnpore...	,,	10 2 0	

Gingellyseed :—

Prices are steady, but there is little business doing.

We quote :—

Muggy	Rs.	56 0 0	
Yellow Hingunghat	,,	58 0 0	
,, Secunderabad ...	,,	57 0 0	

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	10 12 0	B. T.

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready...	Rs.	31 8 0	

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

	Rs.	26 0 0	

Tone—firm.

Mowraseed :—

Ready	Rs.	5 10 0	B. T.

Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, June-July ...	Rs.	6 6 0	R. T.
,, ,, Aug.-Sept 1909 ...	,,	6 5 0	

Tone—Firm.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	3,926	bales.
Wheat	11,278	cwts.
Linseed	2,915	,,
Rapeseed	4,211	,,
Gingellyseed	1,156	,,
Poppyseed	4,771	,,
Groundnuts	1	,,
Castorseed	1,854	,,
Rice	6,165	,,
Myrabollams	2,748	,,
Cottonseed	2,257	,,
Mowraseed	591	,,
Gram	72	,,
Joowar	nil	
Maize	nil	

BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Bills on London made by the Comptroller General, on Thursday, the 25th June :—

Aggregate amount tendered	... £ 50,000
Total amount accepted ...	... £ 50,000

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 25.

The freight market here has again eased off, and there is little or no enquiry for ready or forward stock. A fair amount of freight was taken up during the beginning of the week. Prices of wheat here show no material decline, whereas those at Home have fallen considerably.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The following is the report for the half-year ended March 31st last.

The Gross Profits of the Company for the past Half-year amount to *Yen* 3,217,982²⁰³, out of which there has been paid :—

Depreciation of the Company's fleet and property ...	*Yen* 816,641⁰⁷³
Insurance Fund ...	*Yen* 403,028⁴⁴⁰
Ships' structural Repair Fund...	*Yen* 530,915⁹⁰⁰
	Yen 1,750,585⁴¹³

leaving a balance of *Yen* 1,775,279⁶⁰⁵, including *Yen* 307,883²¹⁰ brought forward from the last account.

The Directors now propose that *Yen* 73,369⁸⁴⁰ be added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to *Yen* 2,573,308²¹⁵; and that *Yen* 71,358²¹⁰ be allowed as Directors' and Auditors' fees. From the remainder the Directors recommend a Dividend at the rate of ten per cent., together with two per cent. as Special Dividend, thus making twelve per cent., per annum, which will absorb *Yen* 1,320,000⁰⁰⁰.

The Balance, *Yen* 310,551⁷¹⁵, will be carried forward to the next account.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,400
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	64
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Bommercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	64½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 ,,	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile	£35	£12½	6 ,,	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£12·10	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 750

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	16
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,850
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,500
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 161½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	152
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	C. 250	250	p. c. 6	215
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	271
Delhi Flour..... ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 370
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	152
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co.....	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	212
Marcks and Co.....	100	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	132
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p. c. 18¾	180
Phillips and Co.....	100	30	...	37
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	465
Syndicate	A. 10 B. 10	10 10	p. c. 25 Nil.	37 30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 £ 15 D. 30 P.150	30 ... 30	... ...	dis. 11 dis. 5 1/2
Thacker and Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 255
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 490
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	210
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	625
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United.....	250	250	28	xd 475
Century	500	500	50	395
Central India	500	500	85	xd 1,740
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,065
Coronation Mills.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	280
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	765
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 101½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	25	365
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,360
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	535
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	495
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	180
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	168
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 60	495
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	735
Kohinoor	500	500	25	732½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,440
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,300
Manockjee Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,155
Morarji Gooculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2,980
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern..	200	200	Nil.	190
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	675
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	920
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	550
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,140
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,320
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurlachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	280
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	25	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	480	25	330
Mahmudpura Cta ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	75	580
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	630
New Berar	500	500	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,000
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	280
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	5 p. c.	xd 570
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 ,,	118
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 ,,	417½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd. 102

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

BEAU BEACONSFIELD.

Sir John Hare has lately declared in print that his make-up as Beau Farintosh, in T. W. Robertson's "School" (which all good playgoers and true would much like to see revived by Sir John), was in no way suggested by the outward personality of the late Lord Beaconsfield. Possibly not—indeed, "certainly" not since we have Sir John Hare's word for it; but no blame can be attached to the persons who have always thought differently. The character of Farintosh came upon the world at a time when the great Beaconsfield was more or less on the public's brain; the nose and the curl of "Dizzy," and his dandyish clothes, were "in all the papers," and in the Society journals we occasionally encountered paragraphs which hinted pretty graphically at a desire on the part of the First Lord of the Treasury (as he was in those "School" days) to be regarded as the D'Orsay of politics. What wonder, then, that the critics and the playgoers generally of this time should have detected, or thought they detected, in "Mr." John Hare's Farintosh, with his Disraeli curl and his Disraeli dress an attempt at a Disraeli caricature?

THE LIKENESS OF THE KNIGHT.

Here is a little experience of mine which will show Sir John Hare that it was not by a stretch of imagination or a strain of comparison that they saw in Beau Farintosh a reproduction of the figure of Beau Beaconsfield. Some years ago, when there was talk of a revival of "School" at the Garrick, I asked the late Alfred Bryan, the famous black-and-white caricaturist, to do me a line drawing of the actor as Farintosh, for a magazine I was editing. (This, by the way, was the last drawing of John Hare the gifted "A. B." executed.) I sent a proof of the drawing to press with the underline, "Beau Farintosh," and it came back queried. I expunged the query, and sent it to press again. The foreman printer submitted it for a second time, with a note in the margin, "Is not this the late Lord Beaconsfield?"

A SINGULAR REPUTATION.

Miss Helen Mar, who took the principal part (none other than that of Raison d'etre) at a most successful dramatic and musical recital at the Steinway Hall recently, courageously and contentedly bears the reputation of being the greatest lady story-teller of the age. Most ladies with the story-telling habit tell their stories and stick to them. But they are only the amateurs at the game. Miss Helen Mar, as a professional, does the thing liberally and has a fresh parcel of stories on her tongue every time we meet her. The gifted American lady was in fine form at her recital the other day, keeping her audience (the usual fashionable one on these occasions) in a continuous bubble of laughter whenever she was on the platform—except when, by the way, she was telling a pathetic little story designed to appeal rather to the heart than the mind. Miss Mar is the wife of Mr. Roban Clensy, the talented young violinist, whose brother, Mr. Cyril Clensy, has lately made considerable headway in musical plays under the direction of Mr. Seymour Hicks.

MISS MAR AND THE MILLIONAIRE.

One of the penalties of greatness, when the greatness is achieved in the sphere of entertainment, is that of being expected to work for nothing for people who can remove a few thousands from the bank in the morning without missing it in the afternoon. It is true enough that the gratis appearance of a Society astist at a Park Lane "at home" will often lead to other and more directly profitable engagements, but the scheme is one that, from the performer's point of view, can be pursued to the point of satiety. Once when Miss Mar was touring in her native land of America, she was invited by a railroad king to a banquet given in honour of his son's coming of age, and as nothing was said on the invitation card about an entertainment of the dramatic and musical order Miss Mar concluded that she had been asked solely for the pleasure of her society. But when the banquet was over, the millionaire slipped quietly round to where the famous story-teller was sitting, and whispered to her that it would probably do her a lot of good if she "gave a show" to his guests. Miss Mar obliged; and next morning, having to travel some hundreds of miles out of New York in the course of her tour, she called upon the railroad millionaire at his office, and, being shown into his room, where there were several clerks at work, went up to his chair and whispered to him that it would do him a lot of good if he gave her a free pass on his railway. He saw the joke, and gave her the pass, which represented in value a pretty considerable fee. "You've got to look after these millionaires," says Miss Mar. "They're all right if you are businesslike with them, but they'll do you down if you are too retiring."

A FRENCH FLORENCE ST. JOHN.

Those who remember Miss Florence St. John in the heyday of her career (and one may have the memory and still be young) will see in Madame Tariol-Bauge, the prima donna of the Parisian opera bouffe company now at the Shaftesbury Theatre, a lot to remind them of the famous English actress-singer who was the bright particular star in such delightful comic operas as "Les Clouches de Corneville, Madame Angot, Rip Van Winkle," and the rest of the memorable series. It is not only in "form and feature, face and limb," that the French artist recalls the English. She has the Florence St. John manner—the ease of style and movement, the effortless acting, the "sad sweet smile," and almost, but not quite, the vocal range. Madame, Tariol-Bauge was the original "Veronique" in Messager's dainty opera of that name—it was this performance, indeed, that stamped her as one of the first artists of her kind in Paris; and she has appeared in the leading parts of the entire Offenbach repertoire, excepting the composer's "Tales of Hoffman," which opera was enjoyed by all real lovers of music at our Adelphi Theatre some seasons ago.

THE RUSSIAN SUPER.

Madame Tariol-Bauge has made the grand tour of Russia, and brought away with her the re-collection of a dramatic incident which reminds one somewhat of the root idea of "The New Clown.' One night, as the stage manager of the company was giving orders, after the performance, as to the packing of scenery for the morrow's move to another town, there suddenly appeared upon the scene a youngman of the peasant class who begged very earnestly to be "taken on" as a super. He was so very earnest that the stage manager agreed to engage him.

It is announced that during the next year or so the sum of £1,600,000 will be laid out by Germany in fortifying Heligoland in carrying out other work for the Navy. A harbour for torpedo boats is to be built as a refuge for such boats and for scouts in time of war; the cost will be £1,500,000. The sum of £62,500 will be spent in building new fortifications, and a second set of barracks will be built at a cost of £35,000. In addition to several submarine boats, which are to be launched very soon, the German Admiralty has just ordered four submarines from the Imperial Shipbuilding Yard at Dantzig, the money for which was granted in the last Naval Budget.

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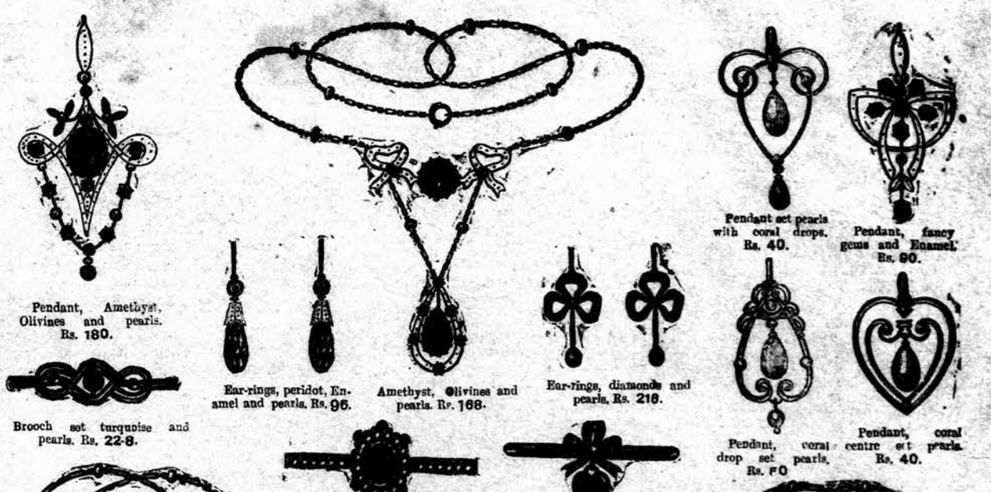

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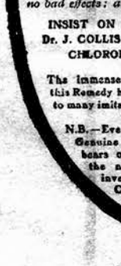

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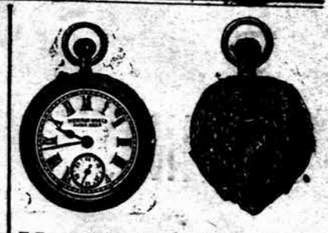

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